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# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Two of the big Miner unions in England have just held elections, and in each case the new president is a Social-Democrat. Just a straw.

Henry Clews of Wall street says this graft investigating is going to do the country (Wall street) a good deal of harm if it is kept up. It better be kept up, then! Anything that can be hurt by exposure ought to be hurt.

Speaking of class consciousness and working mules, a most remarkable thing happened in a coal mine down in Indiana the other day. The mule drivers walked out because they believed that the mules were not getting enough to eat. They remained out until the company took up the case and promised to supply enough hay and grain for the hungry mules. Good for the men!—and also good for the mules!

The Socialist baroness of Austria, Bertha von Sutter, who won the Noble prize of \$40,000 for her work in the interests of the abolition of the murder in gross called war, has written a drama in four acts, entitled "Lay Down Your Arms," based on her novel by the same name. By the way, there is an American translation of her novel that should be found in every public library, and it can be made good use of by Social-Democrats in anti-military propaganda. If your library does not have it make a demand that it get it.

It used to be the custom to imprison men for debt, the result being that they were not able to earn anything with which to pay off the score. Charles Dickens struck this abomination with what was supposed to be a staggering blow in his novel of "Little Dorrit" and the world believed the old law had been utterly uprooted. Yet word comes from London that English jails alone last year held twenty thousand and imppecunious men as prisoners for debt, while a much larger number were forced to the threshold and managed to escape through assistance from friends.

If every man in America was imprisoned because of his debts the capitalist class would have to go to work—there'd be no one to support it!

The traveling Tuberculosis Exhibition, under the auspices of the National Tuberculosis Commission has just been shown in Philadelphia and was seen by tremendous crowds of people. It was shown for ten days and during that time there was a combined attendance of 58,518. There were addresses in all languages, including Yiddish and Italian, and widespread information as to how to avoid and how to cure the great devastator of mankind was had. It seems, by the way, that consumption is not the only disease that can be cured by fresh air, but another malady that attacks weak lungs, pneumonia has been found to yield to such treatment, where there is a physician in charge to guard the patient against error. Unfortunately, fresh air is not always cheap in our modern cities, especially where working people are driven by the ban of poverty into reeking tenements.

Funny how cold-blooded Social-Democrats can be and how they can refuse to see that one man is greater than another! Over in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt the Socialists in the Diet refused to grant the request, of the prince that principality to increase his civil list by thirty-two thousand marks. They said he was spending enough as it was! Then the prince showed where the men were at by dismissing the Diet.

This little incident is but one of the many symptoms of the passing of the old order of things. Potentates no longer look divine to the people, but only like individuals who happen to be born into soft snaps.

The people are sort o' getting their eyes open, and investigating into the reasons why some individuals can rest on velvet while the great mass goes groaning through life. And the naughty Socialists are urging them on.

Plutocrat Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate who a few years ago took a big wad of wealth produced by the aching toil of many thousands of American workmen and blew it in at the gambling tables of Monte Carlo and other "fashionable" European dives, is now nicely located in his new home on Riverside drive in New York City. That single home cost five millions of dollars, which Schwab's slaves had to produce for him under the cracking of the hunger lash, and it covers AN ENTIRE BLOCK.

A whole block, mind you for the home of one man, and he an immoral man at that—wile not far

away in that same city there are great tenement buildings filled with "homes" without windows, buildings so overcrowded and so fruitful of disease as to have earned the name of "Lung Blocks!"

One person in every ten who dies in New York is buried in the Pottery field—and Charles M. Schwab lives in a palace a block square.

Settlement workers in New York claim that fifty thousand children in that city go to school breakfastless day after day—and Charlie Schwab needs a palace a block square to live in!

We do not blame Schwab, we blame the system.

The world is full of Schwabs, big and little, and just because our present society produces Schwabs it must also produce misery, and want and despair for countless other members of the human family. And a little higher up above that abject misery there is a more sensitive sort of misery, the anxiety that the ordinary "well dressed" clerk and salaried man feels, who is dogged by debts he is forced to contract to bring up his little family and give them food and shelter and a decent education—and pay doctor bills.

Our "civilization" is crushing the people, bruising them to the point of rebellion.

Is it any wonder the people of almost all classes are turning to Social-Democracy to so alter conditions that they may live in decency and comfort!

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, one of the most shameless of the capitalist creatures now in high office, has just vetoed the law for an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Co., and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. and to have the attorney general of the state probe into the "right" of the Pennsylvania and other railroads to engage in the coal business. He has also refused to call a special session of the state legislature to pass a 2-cent passenger fare law.

There isn't an elective public official anywhere, Pennypacker or anybody else, but owes his election to the working class. No other class has votes sufficient to elect.

This is the nub of the thing in American politics. The rich, capitalist interests govern this country—misgovern it—by the consent of the workers.

The workers get just the sort of government they vote for. If they give their votes to the capitalist parties, either because some capitalist candidate is a "good fellow," or a "spender," or promises jobs to someone, they simply vote the people into continued bondage. A new standard of citizenship is needed. The young men of the country should set the new pace.

Why should a Pennypacker approve of a bill to investigate the interests that keep him in office? Why should he serve the people so long as the people can be led by the nose to the polls by the plutocratic interests. Why should he give the people any consideration when they by their votes show that they do not deserve any! Pennypacker is no fool.

Judge Williams, in an address in a Milwaukee church last Sunday, said the way for people to advance was to work hard and "not to speculate till one is baldheaded." For people who move with the tide of our capitalist system, that is probably wholesome advice. From the fact that only a small minority of men who speculate are able to fleece instead of being fleeced, it is doubtless prudent. But how does it accord with the advice that is universally given to the working class by defenders of the system? This is the way that advice usually runs: "Be economical, save something out of your wage, and invest it."

Investment is speculation. It is not getting wealth by work but by speculating or sharing in speculations by others and taking chances that you are trusting the right man with your money.

Getting right down to the nub of the matter, what is the working class, especially the industrial working class, doing but following the judge's advice? Will anyone say it is not working hard? And it isn't speculate for the cost of living is so high that it hasn't money enough even to pay its legitimate debts. And is it prospering—is it prospering! Who will dare say it is! No, hard work on the average for the general run of the industrial population, does not bring advancement. If it did the government statistics would not show that nine tenths of the wealth of the country is owned by less than one-tenth of the people.

In this country the treadmill of industry runs at its highest speed. The working class works to the point of exhaustion, to the point of physical breakdown (shown by the almost uniform bad health of the

members of that class) and as the statistics show, it stays poor in spite of the great and constant increase of wealth which its labors bring to society. Judge Williams' advice to speculate after you get old is doubtless the best that can be given from his standpoint, but that very fact is an indictment of the system we are living under.

We have received a circular from a group of men who are battling with the depravity which the capitalist system of human exploitation inevitably leaves in its wake. Among the men is Jacob Bliss, the author of "How the Other Half Lives." These people have assigned themselves the task of arousing congress to the almost unspeakable condition of certain portions of the city of Washington, the capitol of our great and proud country of "free and equal" citizenship. They hope to get that city cleaned up so that it will at least measure up with some of the other cities.

Washington has become a cesspool of vice because of two reasons. One is that the people living in the District of Columbia have no political citizenship, no vote, no self-government or anything of the sort. The other is that while it is not an industrial city and its vice is not caused by industrial exploitation, it is the gathering place for the capitalist politicians of the country, either sent there as members of congress or as lobbyists, and that these men require a very large red light district to minister to their depravity. It seems rather hopeless, therefore, to appeal to such men to bring about a change through federal legislation, but still the effort is being made and public opinion is being looked to to help it succeed.

Some years ago Congressman Howard wrote a book entitled "If Christ Came to Congress," which set forth in detail the orgies of our "respected" senators and representatives and showed that almost without exception they were the most shameless rakehells to be found anywhere in the land, not excepting New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. "Within gunshot of congress and the White House," says the circular just received, "are alley shacks in which girls are growing up in the midst of disease, filth and delapidation which are indescribable." And these extensive shanty tracts act as feeders to the brothel districts.

When our respected senators, who are always ready to say that Socialism would "break up family life," are not busy seducing their stenographers, a la the Breckenridge case, they are holding all-night debauches in the red light districts.

The effort to clean up Washington has our best wishes for success, but it is an up-hill proposition at best, so long as the crooked capitalist parties pick out our congressmen.

Mr. Man, you have been throwing your vote away for years! You have not only done yourself an injury by this but society as well, for the ballot is given the people so that they can govern their country themselves and protect themselves against all sorts of enemies. Yet how have you used the privilege? By voting strength to your economic enemies.

You have used your ballot to give the plunderers of the people, the interests that screw up the price of living and hold down the price of labor, the control of the political machinery. That puts them in possession of the LAW-MAKING POWER. Do you for one instant imagine they will not use that power? "Not on your tin type!" They are not in business for their health.

YOUR BADLY CAST BALLOT HAS BEEN YOUR CONSENT THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE RUN BY THE TRUSTS AND THE BIG CAPITALIST INTERESTS.

Almost every senator in Washington today is in the pay of trust interests. You certainly must have discovered that they are not serving you—you are too common. They have no regard for common white trash, except as they can use it to squeeze out more dividends and profits.

And locally, what have you done by your wrong voting but to turn the rule of the city over to the interests that are plundering the city? When anything is proposed in the city council for YOUR benefit, and for the benefit of the people like you, it is received with insulting laughter. This sneering, insulting, plundering class serving lighter COMES FROM ALDERMEN WHOM YOUR VOTES HAVE HELPED TO ELECT, for the plunderers alone have not votes enough to elect a yellow dog king or the dog pound.

Do a little thinking. What have you ever gained by voting as you do? Have you found it easier to

meet your rent? Have you found it easier from year to year to meet those life insurance premiums? Has it been any easier to even dream of owning a little home of your own? Has it made you feel more capable of supplying your loved ones with needed medical attention, with needed change of air, or needed recreation? Has it made it easier to provide your children with education, with proper clothes, with food that is not cheap and therefore poisonous and adulterated by the enemies who have a controlling hand on the government? Has it made it easier for you to look your butcher or grocer straight in the face?

It were better you had no ballot at all than that you use it to help tighten the grip of the capitalists on the community they are plundering. In the hands of an ignorant or stupid man the ballot is only a power for evil! Have YOU been ignorant or stupid! You do not have to answer us, but just answer this question to yourself, and be honest with yourself when you answer it.

As a usual thing a new convert to Social-Democracy does a good deal of wobbling before he gets seasoned in the philosophy and the practical necessities of the cause. Usually, in the raw days, he finds it very easy to fall back on a demand for the whole thing, which is very useful and easy, not realizing that evolution must always precede revolution, and that the Socialist advance has to be gained by constructive work and a grappling with actual conditions. The "rest" must be taken afterwards.

There has just burst upon the land a new and a notable convert to Socialism. He is no less a personage than Joseph Medill Patterson, Commissioner of Public Works under Mayor Dunn, son of the publisher of the Chicago Tribune and formerly chief editorial writer on that paper, and a man of considerable inherited wealth.

There is no question about his conversion to Social-Democracy, for he has the courage to proclaim it fearlessly in a letter which he has just written to Mayor Dunn declining to serve longer on the board of public works. He says he gives up the position because he has come to believe in Socialism, and this is the most singular thing about the letter, for whereas the old line Socialists are striving for a conquest of the governmental activities in order to work toward their goal, this new line Socialist exactly reverses the process. Mayor Dunn, himself, expresses mystification over the reasons given for the resignation. "Because he has not accomplished everything we Socialists want accomplished he has evidently become disheartened," is the mayor's comment.

Of course he was not put in the office as a Socialist, and may have felt in honor bound to relinquish it when he ceased to be merely a municipal ownership advocate.

But the letter written by Mr. Patterson to Mayor Dunn is interesting, as indicating the genuineness of his conversion to our principles. There's high consecration to the people's welfare in every line. Thus, he says:

"It was through a common belief in the cause of municipal ownership of municipal utilities that I first became acquainted with you, and in this letter of resignation I desire to express publicly just how my views on this subject have changed. They have not diminished. They have enlarged. I used to believe that many of the ills under which the nation suffers and by which it is threatened would be prevented or avoided by the general inauguration of public ownership of public utilities. But my experience in the department of public works has convinced me that this policy would not be even one-fourth of the way sufficient."

He then refers to the insufficiency of municipal ownership as a remedy for social wrongs and shows how in Europe in spite of such ownership the poor are growing poorer and the rich are growing richer with an acceleration hardly less than that "so evident in the United States."

He then calls the attention of the mayor to two instances in Chicago where large corporations have attempted, as he says, to override the law. The first case is that of the Illinois Tunnel company, which, despite the fact that its franchise provided that its conduits shall always remain twenty-seven feet under ground, has sought continually to avoid the provision. It repeatedly made application to run its cars near the surface in one section of Chicago, and, when the application had been as often refused, it, according to the words of Mr. Patterson's letter, "attempted to steal in the connection early one Sunday morning. They were caught and stopped. Within a week they made

the same attempt again, and were again stopped."

The other case cited is that of the Illinois Steel company, which, the letter declares, has filled in large sections of the Chicago lake front without having legal warrant. A suit is now in progress to oust the company, but, Mr. Patterson declares, it can only be successful after a long lawsuit.

The letter concludes as follows: "The universal ballot gives every male citizen an equal political opportunity. The common ownership of all the means of production and distribution would give everybody an equal chance at music, art, sport, study, recreation, travel, self-respect and the respect of others. I for one can not see why those things should be concentrated more and more in the hands of a few. Two hundred years ago, a proposition for equal political opportunity would have seemed more absurd than today seems the proposition for equal opportunity in all things on this earth for which men strive."

"By distributing money evenly, I do not mean to say that all money in the country should be cut up into equal bits and that everybody should get a bit. But on the contrary, I believe that the ownership from which money springs should be vested in the whole community. In other words, as I understand it, I am a Socialist. I have hardly read a book on Socialism, but that which I have just enunciated I believe in generally to be their theory. If it be their theory I am a Socialist. You will find, and other advanced liberals and radicals who believe as you do will also find, that you are merely paltering with skin-deep measures when you stop short of Socialism."

It's a remarkable letter, anyhow, and shows how Social-Democracy is REACHING TO ALL CLASSES. There's many a man thinking Socialism these days, whom the public does not suspect. These men vote quietly a "silent vote" for their new convictions. "GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE!"

Do you think that unions which only talk about wages, and union labels and fair hours—important as these are—can really change conditions in a country?

Don't you think it ridiculous for you workmen to sit and talk and plan AND THEN HAVE THE JUDGES MADE BY THOSE OPPOSED TO YOU TO TELL YOU THAT WHAT YOU WANT IS ALWAYS UNCONSTITUTIONAL?

Don't you think it idiotic in a land where you MUST OBEY THE LAWS never to have a hand in MAKING those laws?

Don't you know that it is merely child's nonsense they talk to you when they tell you that you ought not to have any CLASS feeling in politics?

HAVEN'T THE TRUSTS GOT CLASS FEELING IN POLITICS? HAVEN'T THEY GOT THOMAS F. RYAN'S CORPORATION LAWYER ROOT AS SECRETARY OF STATE?

Haven't they got their man Knox in the Senate representing the Steel Trust, after using him as Attorney General?

Haven't they got their man Aldrich, father-in-law of Rockefeller's son, in the Senate representing the Standard Oil—and every other form of rascality?

Did you ever know a law to get through the House of Congress if the railroads and the trusts really didn't WANT it?

Workmen, GO INTO POLITICS. EDUCATE YOURSELVES. DO NOT BE ASHAMED OR AFRAID TO VOTE FOR EACH OTHER.

The statement of the men in the Trusts that the American workman isn't fit for anything but a plane or a saw or a shovel is a false statement. The class that gave the nation Lincoln MIGHT WELL GIVE THE NATION A FEW CONGRESSMEN.

Isn't it a disgrace to the workingman of America that this should be the only one of the great leading countries IN WHICH THE WORKINGMAN'S VOICE IS UNHEARD IN THE MAKING OF LAWS? Isn't it a shame upon the American workingman that he sits back and lets the FOXES of politics and finance COUNT the votes and USE them and exercise HIS power?

How LONG are you workingmen going to be the chip with which those THAT DON'T WORK play the game of finance and of politics?

How LONG are you going to be made fools of by parties that throw you a few scraps, as scraps are thrown to a dog—or THAT IGNORE YOU ALTOGETHER? How LONG are you going to allow leaders to TELL YOU TO KEEP OUT OF POLITICS BECAUSE THEY WANT TO USE

YOU THEMSELVES IN POLITICS?

When are you going to take seriously popular government and the power of the ballot? When are you going to have yourselves and your needs and your wages and your wives and your children represented in Congress, in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the legislatures, in the Board of Aldermen—as capital has its needs and its families represented everywhere from the Supreme Court of the United States down to the dog catcher's office?

What kind of men do the laborers elect, the union men and the others in the United States? It is THIS snarling lawyer who knows how to tell them interesting lies. It is THAT clever employer who thinks he had better go down to Washington to look after his COMMERCIAL interests.

WORKINGMEN OF AMERICA, WHY DON'T YOU GO TO WASHINGTON TO LOOK AFTER YOUR LABOR INTERESTS?

You send down the agents of the trusts, the agents of the railroads, you send anybody—EXCEPT THE LABORING MAN. Keep your union out of politics. YES.

But as workingmen go INTO politics, and vote together as the trusts vote together—N. Y. Journal

Upton Sinclair's story "The Jungle," which has just been issued in book form is creating no little comment in the newspaper reviews. The purpose of the book is to show what the capitalist system, as represented by the great industry of "lackerstown" in Chicago, does for the human lives over which it presides, and its stunning, nature-blunting, demoralizing work seems to have been so unmistakably laid bare in the pages of the book, that capitalism is forced to admit that it is shocked at the revelations. Says the N. Y. World: "Out of the jungle has come a voice. It is not a pleasant voice. It is not a gentle, well-bred voice. It is a voice that JARS and SHOCKS, and tears away the veil from the naked truth in a way that has never been done here in America before. It grips you with its chaos of social enormities. It is the RAW, TERRIBLE STORY of the murder of a man's soul under the industrial conditions of the state of society he lives in. Besides this story of industrial conditions in Chicago and America, every other similar 'personal experience' book, reads like a pleasant fairy tale told to children. It is a story of the hidden dens and lairs, a story of the hunt, and the fight for life and mastery in the jungle. It strikes a mighty chord of appeal. It is insistent, vibrant, compelling in its demand on humanity to listen and understand. It is the CRY OF THE PEOPLE, not the protest of one man. At times it sweeps the reader along through a perfect labyrinth of revelations—that SHOCK AND ALMOST PARALYZE ONE'S REASON."

Says the Springfield Republican: "The Jungle" puts into concrete form the common charges that have been becoming unpleasantly frequent in recent years, as to the decline of honor, not to say common honesty, in American business. A SHODDY CIVILIZATION FED ON GARBAGE—such is the America that the Trusts have created,—as Mr. Sinclair pictures it. It is an appalling picture too revolting to be given here even in outline.

The food product that some out of the great packing industry of Chicago is not the flesh of mammals. IT IS HUMAN FLESH. WE EAT WHEN WE CONSUME ITS HAM AND SAUSAGE AND BEEF! The very lives of the wretches who slave in the great packing house district go into the product.

The revelations in the book as to the filth, and the unwholesomeness that more or less surrounds the turning out of the product, were so revolting that before the publishers dared put the book on the market they sent their lawyer to Chicago to investigate. His report was that the conditions were even worse than set forth in the story.

The packing industry is only one, but it serves well as an example of the man-killing work of capitalism, the fell delapidation of humanity under a system where the dollar is everything and human life is nothing.

Speaking of the efforts to reduce the capitalist curse of child labor, Florence Kelley, at the head of the National Consumers' League, said the other day: "We have a commission that looks after young trout in Wisconsin and infant lobsters on the coast of Maine. Men have been sent to China, Egypt and South America in search of the parasite that eats

the bug that injures young cotton. Now we are hoping to get a commission to make inquiry about the children who pick and weave the cotton." \* \* \* The United States does not rank with the enlightened countries of Europe in care of children. We have 580,000 illiterate children between the ages of ten and fifteen and 2,000,000 under sixteen earning their own living."

No country can treat its growing population in this way without having to pay a heavy penalty. We are paying a heavy penalty. In proof of this, read the following despairing words from a criminal judge in Milwaukee: "The state has tried every way to assist erring men and women, but in spite of industrial homes, reform schools, public workshops, dependent homes and other institutions of a reformatory nature, crime does not lessen. The calendar of his court shows it. It is larger than it has been in the history of the county, and there are many cases of the most serious nature. Why this should be, I do not know."

It is not expected that a bourgeois judge should know, not being a student of social economy. But many other people know that there are always causes for effects, and that in the growing crime of the country the people are only reaping the harvest of a bad social system, which begins by morally and physically stunting our youth.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says "Socialism promises to be a force with which American statesmen will have to reckon." Just as if there were any American statesmen in these degenerate capitalist days!

As to reckoning with Socialism, in one way, yes; but if the Globe-Democrat wishes to have it understood that the politicians it calls statesmen are to make terms with Socialism in order to stay in the business of politics, it may as well be understood at the start that the Social-Democrats of this land, the same as those in every other land, propose that the people shall carry on political activity and that the politicians shall stand forever branded to the public gaze and their occupation made a thing of the past.

We want no politicians in our movement, to corrupt it and make our party the same as the others; and by the Lord Harry we will not have them!

There was held last week at the Summer home of J. G. Phelps Stokes at Noroton, Conn., a most interesting gathering of radicals and Social-Democrats, for the informal discussion of the problems that beset our common citizenship, and the remedies that are advanced to meet them. There were present such well known writers as Arthur Brisbane, editor of the Hearst papers (the highest salaried editor in the world), John Brisbane Walker of the Cosmopolitan, David Graham Phillips, Ernest Poole, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, E. J. Ridgeway of Everybody's, Ray Stannard Baker, George Fred. Williams, Robert Hunter, Victor L. Berger, Joseph Medill Patterson, (the recent millionaire convert to Socialism), Gaylord Wilshire, Morris Hillquit, John Spargo and others. This is the second gathering of the kind that has been held in this country and is unmistakably a sign of the times, and in all ways most remarkable.

Few people who revere the name of Lincoln as the embodiment of all that is truly democratic and unselfish in our American traditions realize that his son, Robert T. Lincoln, is one of the most typical ultra-capitalists the country affords. He is at the head of the great Pullman car monopoly and is amassing wealth out of the people. The company treats its porters like slaves. The men get \$25 a month, must buy two suits of clothes from the company out of their wages each year, and must piece out their beggarly wages by tips from the traveling public. There is something about capitalist America that can be relied on without fail to sooner or later tarnish a name, be it ever so honored.

If it were within the bounds of possibility, we would supply Benson's "Socialism Made Plain" free to all who asked, so important is it to get its message into the heads of the people. But you can get it for a dime, or fifteen cents by mail, and that is cheap for a big book. Put as many into the people's hands as you can.

The Steel merger means a deal in billions. Deals in the millions used to dazzle us—now the billion stage has been reached by our economic masters. And the workers who produce the billions still patch their garments and eat chuck steak!

"A pretended peace is more dangerous than an open war."



New Zealand's Reply to Pessimism.

By ALLAN L. BENSON  
AUTHOR OF "SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN."

Of the conditions that existed in the colony prior to 1890, this may be said: Nobody had a right to work. The opportunity to work was not something to be demanded as a right, but rather something to be sought as a privilege. In other words, a few individuals owned all of the land and machinery, and since no one can work without land or machinery, it became necessary for everyone to go to the owners of land and machinery and ask for the privilege of working. Naturally, the owners of the land and machinery hired only those who would work for the lowest wages, and since there was always a large army of unemployed persons who were willing to work for wages that represented only a bare living, those who worked were compelled to accept the same wages or make way for the unemployed.

This inability of the population to labor without giving to the capitalists all of the product except that which was necessary to support the laborers and their families, naturally reduced the laborers to poverty. Yet the laborers, in the beginning, did not realize that there was anything prejudicial to their own interests in permitting a few men to own the land upon which all must live and work—at least, they did not interfere with the capitalist governments who were giving a few capitalists an opportunity to secure the bulk of the land. They looked upon the land question as most Americans look upon the question of the ownership of the railroads, factories and other machinery with which American laborers, who are not farmers, must work. They saw nothing dangerous in the principle of permitting a few individuals to own both the land and the machinery—just as most Americans, to this day, fail to see the danger of permitting a few to own the tools that must be used by all.

So the great capitalists had little difficulty in getting the land. The first form of exploitation was to buy big tracts of land from the natives for small sums and sell farms to settlers at greatly increased prices. The New Zealand Land Company obtained a charter from the British government in the early '40's to engage in this sort of speculation. This company bought a vast tract of the natives for \$45,000, and then began to bring over settlers, from Europe to buy the land. To the first group of settlers, the company sold one-two-hundredth part of the land it claimed to have bought from the natives, for \$500,000. Even the government sold the public lands freely, without taking adequate precaution to prevent them from falling into the hands of speculators. Capitalists bent on establishing a colonial aristocracy, also bought the holdings of small settlers.

"By 1890," says Prof. Parsons, in his "Story of New Zealand," more than 80 per cent of the people had no land. Only 14 per cent of the white population were landlords, while one per cent of the landowners possessed 40 per cent of the realty values. Six companies having estates of 150,000 acres or more each, held 1,321,000 acres of real property worth \$13,000,000. Sixteen hundred and fifteen land holders had 18,000,000 acres; 107 persons owned land of the value of \$35,000,000, and 11 holders had land worth \$24,000,000. This in a nation of 626,000 people with only \$450,000,000 of realty, land buildings and improvements all told."

Such conditions inevitably produced poverty. The people cried for relief. No one seemed to suspect, however, that the ownership by a few of the land and machinery had anything to do with the poverty. So looking for a remedy for the situation, no one suggested that the people should take over the ownership of all the land and machinery. On the contrary, the New Zealanders approached the solution of the subject in much the same manner that we Americans are now trying to solve our economic problems. There was a popular demand for the government ownership of certain public utilities.

Hopefully the New Zealanders went to work to bring about these reforms. Government ownership of a few public utilities was the thing. The land and the factories might still remain the property of a few individuals, but the government must own the "public utilities"—that would end all the distress. And this the New Zealanders believed—just as many Americans now believe that the government ownership of the railroads and a few gas plants, street car lines, etc., will settle our troubles. Yet nobody in New Zealand at that time said a word about the public ownership of the government—the massing of the labor vote of city and county to control the government. On this point there was silence—just as there is silence on this point in this country today wherever exploiters gather. The New Zealanders did not bother themselves about owning the government, but they wanted to own the railways, and the wealth-makers continued to fight each other at the polls—just as American wealth-makers have long done and are still doing.

But the principle of the ownership, by a capitalist government, of a few public utilities made progress. The first step in this direction was an ordinance drafted by Gov. Hobson in 1842, which gave New Zealand cities the right to light their own streets. In 1872 was passed an act giving the municipalities the right, after a favorable referendum, to acquire the title to their street railway tracks, though the right to operate the cars was not conferred until 1886. The government took over the ownership of the telegraph lines in 1865. Postal savings banks, for which we Americans have long been clamoring but have not yet obtained, were established the same year. In 1870, Sir Julius Vogel, treasurer of the colony, proposed an ambitious scheme to spend \$50,000,000 during the next 10 years in the building of railroads, telegraphs, water works and other public works. There was only 46 miles of railroad in the colony, and better transportation facilities were sorely needed, but the plan was nevertheless opposed by the capitalists. One of the opposition leaders in parliament called the bill a "monstrous bubble" and declared that if passed, it would bankrupt the colony. Yet notwithstanding the fact that the appropriation of \$50,000,000 was as much for a little colony of 25,000 population as twenty billions would be for the United States, the bill was passed, and the railroads were built. Several private corporations afterward built railroads, but all but two of these privately owned concerns have gone out of existence. Prof. Parsons says in his book that after an experience of 35 years, nobody in New Zealand would be in favor of going back to the private ownership of railroads.

In 1870 the government also established a life insurance department, in competition with the private companies that were operating in the colony. This department has since gained the confidence of the people to such an extent that in 1906 it has in force more insurance than all of its three competitors, two of which are American companies. The government insurance rates are somewhat lower than the rates of the private companies and the dividends paid to policy holders is larger. The government also has a fire insurance department which is equally successful.

In 1884, the government took over the ownership of the telephone lines. In 1887, a parcel post was established, which charges less than half what the American express companies charge for carrying packages.

Americans will recognize in the foregoing reform legislation, many measures that American politicians assure us will most certainly remove all of the economic wrongs from which we are suffering. But the fact remains that New Zealand had had government ownership of railroads for 20 years when, in 1890, the colony was in such poverty that the people were fleeing from it as if from a plague. Municipal ownership of public utilities had been for years an accomplished fact, only to demonstrate as it has in Liverpool, Glasgow, and other European cities that, of itself, municipal ownership can do very little toward making the people prosperous. In short New Zealand had thoroughly tried out every so-called important remedial law that is now being urged as a positive cure for similar economic diseases here in the United States, when the deepest distress of the colony's existence overtook it in 1890.

This completes the survey of the New Zealand laws that existed prior to 1890 concerning the ownership of land and the machinery of production, as well as of the laws not touching broadly either land or machinery that were enacted to improve the economic condition of the wealth-producers—and that failed even to stem the tide of adversity that was setting so strongly against labor. At this point in the history of the colony, the wage-workers in the cities and the farmers united at the ballot box and gained control of the government. This done, the wealth-producers were in a position to make their own laws. This they did. And since the laws thus passed have in 15 years transformed the colony from an economic plague-spot into the most prosperous country in the world, it becomes of importance to ascertain what were these laws.

They were simple enough. They aimed only to put the means of production in the hands of the people. Nobody could till the soil without making terms with the landlords. So laws were enacted to get rid of the landlords. Nobody could use the machinery in the

factories without making terms with the men who owned it. If the capitalists refused to pay for overtime, to provide sanitary workshops, or to pay more than bare living wages, the workers had no redress except to strike and their strikes usually failed, for the same reason that strikes usually fail in this country—because the capitalists have the most money and can "hold out the longest." Laws were enacted compelling the capitalists to keep their factories in a sanitary condition, to pay for overtime, and in the event of a disagreement over wages or anything else that would lead to a strike in the United States, both sides were compelled to submit to arbitration by a government tribunal.

But New Zealand has grappled with the land problem more seriously than she has the machinery problem. She has sought and is still seeking to restore the land to the people. Her course has not been marked by any consistency of method, because she has not followed any method to the exclusion of all other methods. The first step was to impose a progressive tax upon the great landlords, increasing rapidly with the size of the estate, with a provision for an extraordinary tax upon the holdings of all non-resident owners. This tax, as it was intended that it should be, soon became so burdensome that many of the large landlords offered their holdings for sale. Another law was enacted giving the government the power to compel obstinate landlords to sell their holdings to the government at a price to be fixed by a government tribunal. In this way, the large estates are constantly being broken up. The land again in the possession of the government, it is being placed at the disposal of the people. The government will sell the land outright, if desired, a limitation being placed upon the amount that any one person may hold, the limit depending upon the quality of the land. This was the plan at first adopted, and it is still in practice to some extent, although the government is now trying to discourage the holding of land by deed even by actual settlers. It prefers to dispose of the land either on a short term lease, with the privilege of buying at the end of 25 years, or to lease it for 999 years, the tenant paying a rental of 4 per cent of the actual value of the land, exclusive of all improvements. And as the average farming land can be bought for \$5 an acre, the annual rental for 500 acres of land amounts only to \$100. It is now the policy of the government to encourage the leasing of land for 999 years, because it recognizes the dangerous principle involved in permitting anybody to obtain the actual ownership of a foot of the soil, because ownership involves the right to sell the land to another, and thus the door is opened to the accumulation of large estates. The government is therefore breaking up the large estates as rapidly as possible, obtaining the title to these lands and leasing in practical perpetuity to settlers. One estate of 85,000 acres, which was formerly owned by one man, and upon which only 80 employees lived, now affords homes for 380 families, or about 1,500 persons. The government borrows money abroad at a low rate of interest and lends it to the farmers at 5 per cent, shaving this to 4 1/2 per cent provided the interest be paid promptly. Prior to this innovation on the part of the government, farmers were compelled to pay 8 and 10 per cent to private bankers. Loans are also made to workmen on the same terms, on freehold or leasehold security. The farmers and wage-workers thus save about \$6,000,000 a year in interest. Prof. Parsons says that a similar saving in the United States, in proportion to population would amount to \$600,000,000 a year.

That is the way the government is grappling with the land question. The tendency is to restore the land to the people. The tide of migration has already turned from the cities to the country. And with the reduction of the congestion in the cities, the competition of laborers for factory positions has diminished and the wages of factory employes have increased.

But the government has not done so well in restoring the other means of production—the machinery—to the people. A citizen can now get access to the land without begging it as a privilege—he can lease a farm and obtain a loan from the government to give him a start. But the same citizen cannot get access to the machinery, which is as necessary a part of modern civilization as the land, without asking the owner of the machinery for the privilege of using it; in other words, without "asking for a job," which, even if obtained, means only a wage representing a part of the worker's product, the remainder going to the capitalist who owns the machinery. It is therefore plain that while the New Zealand government has made a good start toward the solution of the land question, that it has as yet done practically nothing toward the solution of what may be called the "machinery question." And since a large part of the population of the colony must find employment in the use of machinery, it is apparent that the users of machinery are still at the mercy of the capitalists who own it. They cannot work unless the capitalists will hire them—they cannot demand as a right the opportunity to labor as can the farmer who leases land and gets a loan from the government, to which he is entitled under the laws. They must first be hired before they can work at all, and having been hired, they must agree to give the capitalists who own the machinery all of their product except that which is returned to them in the form of wages.

(A further installment next week.)

City Platform of the Social-Democratic Party OF MILWAUKEE.

**OUR CANDIDATES:**

For Mayor: WM. A. ARNOLD.

For Comptroller: HARRY E. BRIGGS.

For Treasurer: JACOB HUNGER.

For City Attorney: WM. F. THIEL.

(Subject to the Primary Election.)

The right to acquire and manage public utilities will be one of the first efforts of our party.

**Main Spring of Corruption.**

The Democratic administration in the city hall, and the Republican rule in the court house have disgraced the fair name of Milwaukee. Their leaders have even gone so far as to attack the grand jury and the courts whenever an attempt has been made to unearth corruption. Those leaders consider the conviction of every political thief and grafter a covert personal attack upon themselves.

But corruption in our municipal affairs is not a new occurrence, and we call attention to the fact that it is to the corruptive power of capitalism, playing upon the venality, the uncertainty of the future and the business instinct of those who have made politics a business, that we owe the scandalous corruption of our government. By the average capitalist and business man the bribing of a politician is considered absolutely legitimate, if business requires it. We do not need to prove these points. They were proved before the grand juries.

**Municipal Government and "Business" Principles.**

A municipal government cannot have the same end in view as a private business. A municipal government ought never to be conducted from motives of personal gain. The trouble is that too many municipal governments have been so conducted—and that is just the reason why we have had and still have graft investigations in our American cities, although all of them have "business" administrations.

**The "Good Men" Superstition.**

Nor does any intelligent man longer believe in the panacea of electing so-called "good men" to office. Plenty of "good men" have been corrupted by the bad system which they have tried to patch up and regulate. All high-sounding claims by capitalist parties about business principles, "good men," etc., is simply a dishonest bid for votes and is dictated by capitalist class interest. Business corrupts politics.

**Social-Democrats Have the New Social Conscience.**

The Social-Democratic party goes to the root of the evil. Socialism will some day entirely remove the causes, and they will only disappear to the extent that we introduce Socialism. And the Social-Democrats, having this goal in view, possess the new social conscience. Of the many Social-Democrats elected in Germany, France, England and Austria hardly one has ever fallen by the wayside. We can also proudly point to the record of the Social-Democrats elected in this city in this respect—not even our enemies dare to deny their scrupulous integrity. The mere presence of a few Social-Democrats in the common council and in the county board has proven to be a stimulus to honesty and progress.

The Social-Democratic party, while a class organization of the proletariat, is to-day also the only party of high moral ideas, because it is in accord with the trend of civilization and with the necessities of the day.

It is not claimed that by winning an isolated victory in a city like Milwaukee we can have Socialism. But such a victory would be a step forward, a milestone on the way of human progress.

**A Tremendous House Cleaning.**

And first of all things it would mean a tremendous cleaning up of the municipal affairs of Milwaukee, such as no American city has ever seen before.

**Our Demands.**

In the light of the above facts, we make in this Spring campaign the following demands:

1. That the city secure the ownership and management of all public service enterprises as far and as fast as the state laws will allow. And where such ownership and management is for the time being impossible, we demand that no franchise be granted to any street or steam railway or telephone companies, except upon the following conditions, viz:

a. That the entire property is to revert to the city without any compensation at the end of a specified period, or that the city shall have the right to take over at the actual value that part of the street railway, trackage and rolling stock or the equipment of the telephone company that is necessary for the operation of the same, within the city or county limits at any time when the city or county gets the power to buy, own and operate such lines and to issue the necessary bonds for that purpose.

b. That a guarantee be given that the rolling stock and the trackage, or the wiring and other equipment be kept in good condition. Furthermore, no overcrowding of the cars shall be allowed.

c. That the city get a certain yearly revenue from the company for the franchise while it is in operation.

d. That the eight-hour day shall be observed by the company in the operation of all lines, and the trade unions be recognized.

e. That every franchise approved by the city council or the county board must have the endorsement of a public referendum before it shall go into effect.

2. That the city shall regulate the price of gas. The city shall abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work. Only organized labor shall be employed by the city, and that at an eight-hour day. Whenever contract work is unavoidable, the contractors shall be compelled to employ only organized labor.

3. That the common council shall take steps necessary to make the big corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes, so that the money necessary to carry out the following reforms can be raised.

4. That the city shall provide work for its unemployed citizens. Besides the improvement of the streets, the city shall maintain a public coal and wood yard and public ice house; the coal, wood and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost—to provide against a coal famine and to protect the health of the people from impure ice.

5. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just cases for the poor. The number of aldermen and supervisors shall be reduced, but they shall receive an adequate salary, so that they may be enabled to give their full time to the work. The fee system for justices of the peace and constables shall be abolished.

6. That free medical service shall be extended. The city to provide adequate hospital service free from every taint of charity. Also a public crematory which shall be free to those applying.

7. That the city shall erect a public bath in every ward for the benefit of the residents, and provide a system of street closets, such as are found in modern European cities. Plumbing and sewerage to be done in all dwellings by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly installments.

8. That the city shall condemn all slum habitations, maintain public playgrounds, open-air gymnasiums and parks wherever possible, and furnish and plant and care for trees for all the streets of the city.

9. That free school books and adequate school facilities shall be provided. Principals shall be required to devote one-half of their time to instruction. The salaries of assistant teachers to be raised first, before those of highly paid principals. The large hall in each school building shall be available to residents of the district for public meetings of every nature.

10. That the city shall build a labor temple, to be dedicated to the business and amusements of the working people. Also that the city shall arrange at least one free concert each month during the winter, and in summer concerts to be given in every city park at least once a week.

11. That the city shall declare a public holiday on all election days, which shall be compulsory, and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

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The Knights and the King.  
The knights rode up with a gift  
For the king.  
And one was a jeweled sword,  
And one was a suit of golden mail,  
And one was a golden Word.  
He buckled the shining armor on,  
And he girt the sword at his side;  
But he flung at his feet the golden  
Word,  
And trampled it in his pride.  
The armor is pierced with many  
spears,  
And the sword is breaking in  
twain;  
The Word hath risen in storm  
and fire,  
To vanquish and to reign.  
—William Watson.

Some Trust Legislation.

After more than two weeks' discussion, during which time those taking part took every opportunity to assure each other of their faith in the honesty of purpose of both the advocates and opponents of the measure, while at the same time politely branding each other as liars, the Philippine tariff bill has passed the house of representatives at Washington.

During the consideration of this measure, the newspapers of the country, without much regard for party lines, have had very little to say about it. Not because the bill is considered an unimportant one, but because the "conspiracy of silence" best suits the purpose of the particular interests which will be benefited thereby.

The effect of the bill will be to create absolute free trade in the markets of the United States for all Philippine products except sugar and tobacco, which are to pay 25 per cent of the Dingley rates until April 11, 1909, when those products will also be placed on the free list. In consideration of these concessions, the United States are to have the privilege of importing into the Philippines their sugar and tobacco without paying duty thereon, and after April 11, 1909, all exports from the United States into the Philippine Islands are to be free of duty.

The advocates of this measure have been displaying a remarkable degree of solicitude for the welfare of the Filipinos, claiming that its intention is to create a market for Philippine products. At the same time it is argued that it will open up such a vast market for the products of American labor that the benefits to be derived therefrom will be almost incalculable.

The opponents of the bill have seemed utterly unable to comprehend its scope, with the result that their arguments were uniformly weak.

The battle is between the sugar and tobacco trusts on the one hand and the several interests engaged in the growing of tobacco, sugar-cane and sugar-bets, and their allied industries, on the other hand.

The workingman is treated merely as an incident, and the organized worker has been absolutely ignored in the consideration of the bill, and this notwithstanding the fact that the workers will be most vitally affected thereby.

It is a matter of history that the sugar-trust-dominated national affairs during the notorious Cleveland administration. There was an investigation of its methods, which resulted in creating a disagreeable odor for a time; but the incident was soon forgotten, and the people were led to believe that the trust had been disposed along with Grover. Such was not the case, however, as this bill and the events which led up to its introduction amply prove. The Spanish-American

war, the battle of Manila and the conquest of the Philippine Islands may be cited as some of the most important of these events.

For some time the sugar and tobacco trusts had been looking for new fields for exploitation and cheaper raw materials. The co-operation (or control) of the government was necessary to the furtherance of their designs. The cruelty of Spanish rule in Cuba furnished a splendid opportunity to play upon the patriotism of the people. The entire machinery of government was brought into play, and the whole war program was carried out with the enthusiastic support of press and people. The bill that has just passed the house of representatives is but another incident in the plot—and a most important one. There is not the slightest doubt that this bill will be concurred in by the senate and signed by the president, and thus another "cunning" scheme will be "shackled."

It has been claimed by advocates of this bill that the only crops which can be successfully raised in the Philippines are sugar-cane and tobacco. This claim is refuted, however, by no less an authority than Mr. J. P. Sanger, the director of the Philippine census, who says that "Much of the land covered by forests is of great richness, and if cleared would be capable of a very high degree of cultivation."

One of the opponents of the bill had this to say: "I can not vote for a bill which, while claiming to be in fatherly interest of the Filipinos, and framed on the assumption that they are the wards of this people, undertakes to do what this bill will do—deliver the islands wholly into the hands of the sugar and tobacco trusts for exploitation."

The claim that this bill will be of material benefit to the Filipinos is intended to hide its real intent. The sugar and tobacco trusts are after the cheap raw materials and the cheap labor to be found in the islands. The Filipino will be furnished with a market for both his labor and his raw materials—but the trusts will name the terms. As an example of the correctness of this assertion, it is said that since the reduction of the tariff on sugar from Cuba the profits of the trust have been increased more than \$5,000,000 annually.

The sugar trust is more or less interested in the beet sugar industry throughout the country, but its holdings are so small that it can well afford to sacrifice them for the immensely larger profits to be derived from exploiting the Philippine Islands. It is claimed that one of the prime motives in buying up a number of the beet-sugar plants in different sections of the country was to silence opposition to the Philippine tariff bill.

The effects of this bill for the first three years of its operation will probably be confined to the tobacco, beet-sugar and sugar-cane growers, as sugar, tobacco and hemp are the only commodities of export from the Philippines at the present time. It is possible that it may be some time before the competition from the Philippine Islands will be felt by our American farmers, for the reason that the Filipino methods of agriculture are at present very crude. But the sugar trust has an eye to the future, and the fact that the demand for the present tariff bill came from the present provisional government of the islands is sufficient evidence that it is prepared to begin a systematic exploitation of the islands at the earliest possible moment.

The tobacco and sugar growers will not be the only ones affected,

however. As before stated, the organized workers in at least two industries (and perhaps in many more, will be most seriously affected by the operation of this bill. As soon as the tariff bars are all taken down, the tobacco workers and cigar makers will find themselves brought into competition with the cheap Filipino labor. This will mean the probable annihilation of their organizations.

Ere many moons Cuba will either be admitted as a state of the union or it will be granted tariff concessions similar to those obtained by the Philippines, unless the effects of the Philippine tariff should prove so disastrous as to head off this part of the program.

All the talk about the United States disposing of the Philippine islands to Japan or some other foreign power is but one of the various means adopted by the great capitalist interests to pull the wool over the eyes of the people and keep it there. The claim that it is impossible to procure sufficient farm help, on account of the habitual laziness of the natives, is another favorite fiction, and one which has been exploded over and over again.

All in all, it looks as if organized labor and the farmers of this country have much to learn from the methods of the trusts, and no time should be lost in the learning.

A. J. Welch.

MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL.

At Monday's meeting of the Milwaukee city council, Ald. Heath moved a reconsideration of the vote in connection with the Milwaukee

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.

IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederick Heath, Edmund T. Meina, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malowski, Henry W. Granta, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank B. Joss, James Sheehan, Charles Jenks, Gustav Goertz.

IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christensen, W. J. Koester, M. P. Nielsen. Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pula.

IN MANITOWOC: Henry Stolze, Mayor.

IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Rummel, Senator. Wm. J. Aldrich, Edmund J. Berner, Fred. Brockhausen, Sr., August Strehlow, Assemblymen.

Like Southern franchise ordinance, in conformity with the notice he gave at the preceding regular meeting, at which time he blocked the game to rush the franchise through before the people had a chance to know how it had been amended. He brought the matter up just as the council was about to adjourn, and it came as a surprise to those present. The franchise ordinance was produced and immediately Ald. Mallory (D) moved to strike out the union labor clause that the Social-Democrats had gotten into the franchise at the previous meeting. This went to vote and it was struck out by a vote of 27 to 18, and a reconsideration voted down by 13 to 31, showing that full thirty-one aldermen were really willing to kill the last trace of anything looking out for non-capitalist interests in the grant. Ald. Welch's amendment providing for eight-hour work for the road's employees inside the city was killed, 11 to 34. He then took the floor to speak on the merits of the franchise, taking several very juicy texts from the veto message of Mayor Rose of last October, when the mayor referred to the men back of the "road" as "a coterie of promoters," dealers in "gold bricks," and "hold-up games," and the like. The mayor sat near the reporters' tables and his visage wore a foolish look as Ald. Welch called to mind his words and contrasted them with his present attitude of willingness to turn the city over to a new set of corporation leeches. The alderman pointed out that the politicians in the council who pretended to be great municipal ownership men were just the ones to lead in the killing of the Socialists' efforts to amend the franchise so as to head off a perpetual grant and allow the city to acquire the terminal whenever able to do so. The chair shut the Socialists off when they sought to offer more amendments, and the franchise was then passed, 36 to 9, a strict party vote, the capitalist aldermen on the one side and the working class aldermen on the other.

An effort by Ald. Heath to amend the pending ordinance providing for a gas inspector so as to have the council instead of the mayor do the appointing, was killed and the ordinance then passed, the Socialists supporting it. Herman

Minnesota News Items.

During the past year two attempts were made by the expelled faction of Local Minneapolis to hold a state convention, in which they were assisted by a few friends in St. Paul and five men from the outside. The first was a dismal failure, and the second still worse for its projectors, inasmuch as it ended in the complete disruption into three hostile factions.

At last the genuine convention has been held and was a complete success in every respect. A full state ticket was placed in nomination, amendments proposed to the new constitution and a strong working platform adopted with only one dissenting vote. Platform and amendments will be submitted to referendum within a few days.

S. M. Holman has again been elected Nat'l. Committeeman by referendum.

Minnesota proposes to maintain her place in line with other states in the struggle for human rights and the Co-operative Commonwealth.

A. B. Nash, State Sec'y.

Judell was granted permission to demonstrate his method of garbage disposal, this being the first fruits of Aid. Heath's special committee to seek up-to-date methods of disposing of the city's refuse, and to put an end to the garbage scandal. His resolution, providing eight hours for the men in the natoriums, was sent to a committee.

After the meeting, the old party aldermen were given a champagne banquet at Weber's saloon and the orgie was ended later in the red light haunts, the Milwaukee Southern footling the bills.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Alexander F. Ervine, acting state secretary of Connecticut, has been elected to that position for the ensuing term. Henry Krieger of Rockville, Conn., has been elected a member of the national committee.

Proposed National Party Referendum.

Local Milwaukee, at a meeting held Feb. 19, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The expense of issuing the national monthly bulletin is greater than is warranted by the results of its publication, and

Whereas, The money used for sending it out could better be appropriated directly for Socialist propaganda and the class struggle of the proletariat against the capitalist system, and

Whereas, The establishment of an official organ has been suggested, but the publication of any official organ surely tends towards boss rule within the organization and the control of the movement by a small clique and the overthrow of the power of the rank and file, and is also against the spirit of our party, therefore be it

Resolved, That no official organ nor monthly bulletin shall be published or issued by the national organization of the Socialist party, and that Sec. 3. of Art. VII. of the National Constitution be stricken out, and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the National Executive Committee be instructed to apply the money now used for the bulletin to revolutionary Socialist propaganda.

The following nominations have been received for auditors: B. Berlyn, H. W. Bistorius, A. H. Floaten, Seymour Stedman, and Charles G. Towner.

The National Committee is now voting upon motion No. 1 which provides for the sending of National Organizers into the strike districts in the event of a general coal strike. Vote will close March 20.

Dates for National Organizers.

JAMES H. BROWER: Mar. 11, St. Clair, Co. Ill.; 12, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; 13, Popular Bluff; 14, Little Rock, Ark.; 15, Texarkana; 16, 17, Grand Saline, Texas.

E. E. CARR: Mar. 11, Ash-tula, Ohio; 12, South Sharon, Pa.; 13, 14, 15, Warren, Ohio; 16, 17, Albany Co., Pa., under the direction of the County Committee.

JOHN COLLINS: Mar. 11, Rock Island, Ill.; 12, Enroute; 13, Keokuk, Iowa; 14, Muscatine; 15, Dubuque; 16, 17, Osage.

GEOGE H. GOEBEL: Under the direction of the Pennsylvania State Committee.

GUY E. MILLER: Mar. 12, 13, Raleigh, No. Car.; 14, 15, Green-boro; 16, 17, Winston-Salem.

JOHN W. SLAYTON: Mar. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Safford, Ariz.; 17, Enroute.

M. E. WILKINS: New Hampshire, under the direction of the State Committee.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec'y.

Minnesota News Items.

During the past year two attempts were made by the expelled faction of Local Minneapolis to hold a state convention, in which they were assisted by a few friends in St. Paul and five men from the outside. The first was a dismal failure, and the second still worse for its projectors, inasmuch as it ended in the complete disruption into three hostile factions.

At last the genuine convention has been held and was a complete success in every respect. A full state ticket was placed in nomination, amendments proposed to the new constitution and a strong working platform adopted with only one dissenting vote. Platform and amendments will be submitted to referendum within a few days.

S. M. Holman has again been elected Nat'l. Committeeman by referendum.

Minnesota proposes to maintain her place in line with other states in the struggle for human rights and the Co-operative Commonwealth.

A. B. Nash, State Sec'y.

As to Unionism.  
When the union man is out of employment his union provides him with the necessities of life and assists him in again obtaining work. When he is sick, there are willing hands ready to assist in nursing him back to health and the funds of the union are used in providing for him and his family until returning health, or, in the event of his death, in furnishing him with a decent burial and his family with the means of living until they are able to make provision for themselves. When the scab loses his job—which may be at any time that a meaner scab comes along and offers to do work for less pay—there is no helping hand—Er.

The best stand ever made to resist tyranny, said Douglas Jerrold, is the ink stand.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Final Settlement of the Estate of August Frahm, Deceased.  
On Reading and Filing the Petition of Charles A. Bodert, the administrator of said estate, representing among other things, that there is no property belonging to the estate of said deceased, except that which is exempt; and that the expenses of the last sickness, the funeral charges and the expenses of administration have been paid; and praying for a final settlement of the said estate according to law.  
It is ordered that said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of April 1906, at 9 o'clock A. M.  
AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks, prior to the day fixed for hearing, and praying for a final settlement of the said estate according to law.  
Dated this 10th day of February, 1906.  
By the Court,  
JOHN C. KARL, Registered Probate.

RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney at Law.

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100% SEAMLESS WEDDING RINGS







# LIST OF CANDIDATES

COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE,  
CITY OF MILWAUKEE. } ss.

I, Edwin Hinkel, City Clerk of said City, do hereby certify that the following is a list of the name of all persons for whom nomination papers have been filed in my office, and who are entitled to be voted for at the primary election to be held in the several wards and precincts of said city on the 20th day of March, 1906.

	DEMOCRATIC		REPUBLICAN		SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC	
	NAME	STREET ADDRESS.	NAME	STREET ADDRESS.	NAME	STREET ADDRESS.
MAYOR.	WILLIAM GEO. BRUCE.....	417 Hanover Street.	SHERBURN M. BECKER.....	37 Prospect Avenue.	WILLIAM A. ARNOLD.....	311 Bartlett Street.
	DAVID S. ROSE.....	644 Jefferson Street.	WILLIAM J. FIEBRANTZ.....	175 North Ave.		
COMPTROLLER.	KASIMIR CELICHOWSKI.....	875 Fifth Avenue.	PAUL BECHTNER.....	401 Brady Street.	HARRY E. BRIGGS.....	908 Second Avenue.
	HENRY S. KLEIN.....	2609 Prairie Street.				
	PETER F. PIASECKI.....	626 Grove Street.				
CITY TREASURER.	WILLIAM H. GRAEBNER.....	1080 National Avenue.	ALEXANDER E. MARTIN.....	146 Lincoln Avenue.	JACOB HUNGER.....	320 Reservoir Avenue.
CITY ATTORNEY.	CARL RUNGE.....	1027 Buffum Street.	JOHN T. KELLY.....	1515 Wells Street.	WILLIAM F. THIEL.....	231 Fifteenth Street.
	JAMES A. SHERIDAN.....	146 Twenty-third Street.				
ALDERMAN— First Ward.	FRED BRAUN.....	103 Lyon Street.	JOHN J. REILLY.....	213 Pleasant Street.	RICHARD L. SCHMITT.....	536 North Water Street.
	THOMAS J. CALLEN.....	534 Racine Street.	CHARLES B. WEIL.....	286 Knapp Street.	WILLIAM WITTE.....	662 Market Street.
ALDERMAN— Second Ward.	JOSEPH R. KUSCHBERT.....	397 Fifth Street.	AUGUST RHEINS.....	287 Sixth Street.	FREDERICK KOLL.....	353 Sheridan Lane.
	EDWARD A. WITTIG.....	413 Chestnut Street.			WALTER P. STROESSER.....	374 Fifth Street.
	ALBERT P. YUNKER.....	337 Twelfth Street.				
ALDERMAN— Third Ward.	CORNELIUS CORCORAN.....	222 Jefferson Street.			FRANK J. HERRBERG.....	153 Michigan Street.
	JOSEPH RITTLEAT.....	138 Huron Street.			MAX WREGE.....	213 Michigan Street.
	CHARLES J. FITZGERALD.....	144 Eighth Street.	WILLIAM O'CONNOR.....	822 Sycamore Street.	WINFIELD R. GAYLORD.....	102 Sixth Street.
ALDERMAN— Fourth Ward.	JOHN KOERNER.....	139 Third Street.			JOSEPH SULTAIRE.....	517 Grand Avenue.
	PHILIP MCGINNIS.....	92 Tenth Street.				
	WILLIAM J. O'MALLEY.....	213 Fifth Street.				
	WILLIAM PALMER.....	717-727 Grand Avenue.				
ALDERMAN— Fifth Ward.	PATRICK H. CONNELLY.....	420 National Avenue.	EVERT H. VOIH.....	425 Grove Street.	EDWARD A. CORNILLIE.....	247 Washington Street.
	EMIL F. DEUSTER.....	493 Grove Street.			JACK J. HANDLEY.....	363 National Avenue.
ALDERMAN— Sixth Ward.	HENRY SMITH.....	756 Booth Street.	ADOLPH BEER.....	739 Fifth Street.	ANDREW BUEHLER.....	601 Sherman Street.
	LOUIS G. WIDULE.....	114 Lloyd Street.	CHARLES J. KOEHLER.....	696 Holton Street.	JOHN L. REISSER.....	612 Third Street.
			FRED MANSZ.....	725 Third Street.		
ALDERMAN— Seventh Ward.	PETER BARRY.....	456 Cass Street.	JOHN E. BORNHEIMER.....	619 East Water Street.	OTTO GROSSE.....	526 East Water Street.
			GEORGE B. MCKINLEY.....	405 Van Buren Street.	ARTHUR H. WARD.....	229 Mason Street.
			WILLIAM T. TAYLOR.....	11 Waverly Place.		
			CHAUNCEY W. YOCKEY.....	414 Broadway.		
ALDERMAN— Eighth Ward.	WENZEL STRACHOTA.....	687 Walker Street.	CHARLES L. BOBST.....	639 National Avenue.	GILBERT H. POOR.....	378 Sixth Avenue.
			GUSTAV RABTZ.....	319½ Fourth Avenue.	A. FREDRICK C. SIELING.....	703 Scott Street.
ALDERMAN— Ninth Ward.	JOHN KLAESER.....	648 Nineteenth Street.	EMIL KLOTZ.....	743 Twentieth Street.	BERNHARD BARUMLE.....	1522 Cherry Street.
	FERDINAND J. LUKOTKE.....	2117 Galena Street.	ISAAC TOUSSAINT.....	604 Twentieth Street.	HENRY RIES.....	1601 Walnut Street.
ALDERMAN— Tenth Ward.	GARRETT MASTENBROOK.....	1116 Walnut Street.	AUGUST BUCHHOLZ.....	307 Eleventh Street.	FREDERIC HEATH.....	1307 North Avenue.
	GUSTAVE SCHNEURSTEIN.....	663 Tenth Street.	VALENTINE GERHARDT.....	2318 Fond du Lac Avenue.	ALBERT J. WELCH.....	917 Fourteenth Street.
ALDERMAN— Eleventh Ward.	FRANK REISKE.....	598 Nineteenth Avenue.	FREDERICK A. LANGE.....	Grant Street and Twenty-second Ave.	EDMUND T. MEILS.....	630½ Lapsen Street.
	JOSEPH P. SURGES.....	559 Mitchell Street.	HENRY SCHROEDER.....	587 First Avenue.	GUSTAV F. WILD.....	530 Fifth Avenue.
ALDERMAN— Twelfth Ward.	THOMAS E. HAYES.....	543 Reed Street.	JOSEPH JESKE.....	669 Greenbush Street.	ROBERT BUECH.....	945 Clinton Street.
	ELIAS STOLLENWERK.....	952 Aldrich Street.			MAX A. GRASS.....	292 Mitchell Street.
	ROMAN T. ZIARNEK.....	716 Grove Street.				
ALDERMAN— Thirteenth Ward.	ANTON BECKER.....	301 Third Street.	GEORGE J. C. STEFFEN.....	1025 First Street.	FRED. BUENGER.....	933 Buffum Street.
	GEORGE SCHMITT.....	820 Second Street.	JOHN H. YORKER.....	1088 Richards Street.	HENRY F. TETZEN.....	940 Holton Street.
	FREDERICK C. SCHUMACHER.....	854 Fifth Street.				
ALDERMAN— Fourteenth Ward.	STANISLAUS KAMINSKI.....	962 Eighth Avenue.	FRANK H. CICLOCKI.....	762 Seventh Avenue.	JOSEPH KORBEL.....	770 Beecher Street.
	MAX KANTAK.....	529 Lincoln Avenue.			FRANK TAFELSKI.....	942 Sixth Avenue.
	JOHN LEMANSKI.....	823 Windlake Avenue.				
	FRANK OLENICZAK.....	724 Windlake Avenue.				
	FRANK J. OSINSKI.....	719 Fourth Avenue.				
ALDERMAN— Fifteenth Ward.	FREDERICK C. BOGK.....	360 Thirty-fourth Street.	AUGUST E. BRAUN.....	1608 State Street.	FRANKLIN BECK.....	253 Fifteenth Street.
	HERMAN G. DECKER.....	878 Seventeenth Street.	LOUIS HAEGER.....	374 Twenty-fifth Street.	PETER L. DEVINE.....	310 Seventeenth Street.
			LOUIS A. JUNG.....	2424 Coldspring Avenue.		
			HENRY STOETZER.....	1810½ Chestnut Street.		
ALDERMAN— Sixteenth Ward.	EUGENE P. DENNING.....	1911 Clybourn Street.	THOMAS J. FORD.....	99½ Sixteenth Street.	GEORGE A. BRINN.....	115 Twenty-ninth Street.
	JAMES D. DEWITT.....	115 Twenty-seventh Street.	GEORGE J. LONSTORY.....	2301 Grand Avenue.	JOHN E. WORDEN.....	3426 Clybourn Street.
	JAMES B. LEWIS.....	116 Nineteenth Street.	IRVING H. TARRANT.....	3302 St. Paul Avenue.		
	JOSEPH O'NEILL.....	3207 Park Hill Avenue.	JULIUS WECHSELBERG.....	203 Twenty-second Street.		
	PAUL J. SOMMER.....	319A Twenty-seventh Street.				
ALDERMAN— Seventeenth Ward.	ROBERT J. HENDLER.....	234 Lenox Street.	MICHAEL BRUSEWITZ.....	193 St. Clair Street.	EDWARD H. BARNBERG.....	68 Lincoln Avenue.
	STEPHAN FRUEBER.....	204 Howell Avenue.	JAMES M. DOUGLAS.....	400 Superior Street.	WILLIAM L. HAMANN.....	642 Dover Street.
	NICHOLAS STOLLENWERK.....	653 Ojima Street.	FRANK W. JAMES.....	733 Deer Place.		
	RICHARD VAN HANBERGEN.....	1294 Kinnickinnic Avenue.	FRED J. HIMMER.....	1692 Kinnickinnic Avenue.		
ALDERMAN— Eighteenth Ward.	LOUIS I. FRIEND.....	323 Summit Avenue.	PHILIP FARLEY.....	392 Oakland Avenue.	GEORGE HOFFMANN.....	208 Pearson Street.
	MICHAEL GRELINSKI.....	604 Sobieski Street.	CHARLES T. HICKO.....	340 Terrace Avenue.	ALFRED A. WISSE.....	531 Oakland Avenue.
	BOLESŁAW JAKUBOWSKI.....	643 Franklin Street.				
	WILLIAM F. KANE.....	290 Farwell Avenue.				
	JACOB KILLA.....	963 Sobieski Street.				
	ERNEST LIERMANN.....	234 East North Avenue.				
	CHARLES J. MONROE.....	971 Cambridge Avenue.				
ALDERMAN— Nineteenth Ward.	EDWARD STROENWALD.....	2308 Galena Street.	FRED W. MARQUARDT.....	2326 Galena Street.	LOUIS BAUER.....	468 Twenty-ninth Street.
	FRANCIS J. STIGLAUER.....	3115 Vine Street.			THOMAS A. PANYARD.....	666 Twenty-eighth Street.
ALDERMAN— Twentieth Ward.	GOTTFRIED HERGARTEN.....	1296 Wright Street.	FRANK F. C. HAFEMANN.....	1159 Fourteenth Street.	EMIL SEIDEL.....	1154 Twentieth Street.
	CHARLES MOSER.....	1212 Charle Street.	FRED M. LUSCHER.....	1929 Chambers Street.	AUGUST W. STRIMLOW.....	1198 Twentieth Avenue.
			DUANE MOWRY.....	1895 West Twenty-fourth Street.		

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



# LIST OF CANDIDATES—Continued From Preceding Page.

	DEMOCRATIC		REPUBLICAN		SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC	
	NAME	STREET ADDRESS	NAME	STREET ADDRESS	NAME	STREET ADDRESS
ALDERMAN— Twenty-first Ward,	JOHN B. KANNABEY.....	1228 Humboldt Avenue.	GEORGE E. MATTOON.....	1205 Third Street.	HENRY W. GRANTZ.....	1541 Port Washington Avenue.
	FRANK ZINDA.....	28 Hadley Street.			EDWARD SCHRANZ.....	1224 First Street.
ALDERMAN— Twenty-second Ward,	JOSEPH P. CARNEY.....	786 Fortieth Street.	JOHN P. FLANAGIN.....	705 Thirtieth Street.	JOHN HASSMANN.....	726 Thirty-first Street.
	LEONARD DEUSTER.....	1025 Thirty-third Street.	FRED MEYER.....	767 Thirty-third Street.	NICHOLAS PETERSEN.....	2714 North Avenue.
ALDERMAN— Twenty-third Ward,	BERNARD LAMERS.....	776 National Avenue.	ADAM MEISENHEIMER.....	423 Fifteenth Avenue.	EMIL RUHNKE.....	418 Fourteenth Avenue.
	MARTIN J. SHENNERS.....	1176 Scott Street.	SEBASTIAN WALTER.....	809 National Avenue.	FERDINAND W. REHFELD.....	484 Fifteenth Avenue.
SUPERVISOR—First Ward,	MATHEW KOENIGS.....	689 Milwaukee Street.	LOUIS F. MEYER.....	633 East Water Street.		
SUPERVISOR— Second Ward,	GEORGE A. ABERT.....	405 Fourth Street.	PETER J. HOLZHAUSER.....	410 Eleventh Street.	RAIMUND GYTOETTNER.....	815 Winnebago Street.
	WALTER J. DUNN.....	829 Vilet Street.				
	JOHN SAXER.....	823 Winnebago Street.				
SUPERVISOR—Third Ward,	JOHN O'ROURKE.....	203 Milwaukee Street.			CHARLES WILLIAM BUTTERY....	112 Detroit Street.
	WILLIAM CRIMMINS.....	34 Eighth Street (Rear).	DANIEL W. HERZOG.....	65 Eighth Street.	JAMES JOHNSON.....	190 Eighth Street.
	ALEX T. OORMLEY.....	900 Hibernia Street.				
	JOHN E. LARKIN.....	124 Seventh Street.				
	PATRICK W. OWENS.....	34 Eighth Street (Rear).				
	GEORGE W. SAYLES.....	208 Sixth Street.				
	JOHN K. TIBBITTS.....	714 Sycamore Street.				
SUPERVISOR—Fifth Ward,	JOSEPH KEHRMANN.....	228 First Avenue.			SAMUEL A. FIELD.....	244 Grove Street.
SUPERVISOR—Sixth Ward,	HERMAN KLEMM.....	626 Fourth Street (Rear).	HUGO ZEIDLER.....	782 Island Avenue.	FRED. DANNENFELSER.....	670 Third Street.
			HENRY M. JULIEN.....	528 Market Street.	HENRY AHERN.....	141 Biddle Street.
SUPERVISOR— Seventh Ward,			JOHN KALT.....	543 East Water Street.		
SUPERVISOR— Eighth Ward,	FRANK X. JAGODZINSKI.....	472 Eleventh Avenue.	FRED W. KUTH.....	522 South Pierce Street.	WILLIAM E. BAUMANN.....	589 Mineral Street.
	JOHN McGEE.....	589 Walker Street.	PETER OSCAR OLSEN.....	626 Greenfield Avenue.		
SUPERVISOR—Ninth Ward,	JAMES A. STRAKA.....	1466 Tomah Street.	WILLIAM DROEGKAMP.....	1511 Fond du Lac Avenue.	FRANK BONESS.....	1413 Cherry Street.
SUPERVISOR—Tenth Ward,			FRANK J. LENICHECK.....	1312 Lloyd Street.	GEORGE MENSING.....	830 Eleventh Street.
SUPERVISOR— Eleventh Ward,	STANISLAW SZYMAREK.....	871 Mitchell Street.	AUGUST SCHMIDT.....	571 Tenth Avenue.	JAMES SHEEHAN.....	548 Fifth Avenue.
SUPERVISOR— Twelfth Ward,	ANTON DANIELSKI.....	363 Mitchell Street.			MARTIN MIES.....	764 Kinnickinnic Avenue.
SUPERVISOR— Thirteenth Ward,	FRANK CZARKOWSKI.....	29 Center Street.	CHARLES GENSZ.....	72 North Avenue.	ALBERT E. GUMZ.....	802 Third Street.
SUPERVISOR— Fourteenth Ward,	JOSEPH CIESZYNSKI.....	601 Lincoln Avenue.			MARTIN GORECKI.....	709 Fourth Avenue.
	JOSEPH FENNIO.....	823 Second Avenue.				
SUPERVISOR— Fifteenth Ward,	ADAM J. EIMERMANN.....	876 Twenty-fourth Street.	C. H. DORNER.....	1922 Cedar Street.	JOSEPH RENNER.....	873 Twenty-fourth Street.
SUPERVISOR— Sixteenth Ward,	JAMES MORRISSEY.....	2716 Clybourn Street.	SAMUEL R. REY.....	101 Nineteenth Street.	MAURICE MOREARTY.....	36 Thirty-second Street.
SUPERVISOR— Seventeenth Ward,	WILLIAM C. CHAMBERLAIN.....	159 Burrell Street.	JOHN HAUELLAS.....	609 Conway Street.	BERNHARD BOHLMANN.....	563 Wentworth Avenue.
	EDWARD J. WATSON.....	44 Texas Avenue.	JAMES H. KILLEY.....	1015 Kinnickinnic Avenue.		
SUPERVISOR— Eighteenth Ward,	JACOB NACZEK.....	1135 North Water Street.	RICHARD HUMPHREY.....	715 Farwell Avenue.	HENRY W. SCHROEDER.....	647 Cramer Street.
	JOHN WALIGORSKI.....	863 Sobieski Street.				
SUPERVISOR— Nineteenth Ward,	JOSEPH BALDAUF.....	497 Twenty-eighth Street.	ERNEST W. BRAUN.....	546 Twenty-sixth Street.	MAX E. SINNER.....	660 Thirty-ninth Street.
SUPERVISOR— Twentieth Ward,	GEORGE F. SCHWAB.....	2229 Center Street.	HERMAN H. BOECK.....	1113 Sixteenth Street.	CHARLES E. JESKE.....	1434 Hadley Street.
SUPERVISOR— Twenty-first Ward,	JULIUS MERTZ.....	1001 Davis Street.			GUSTAV GEERDTS.....	1519 Frailey Street.
SUPERVISOR— Twenty-second Ward,			MORTIMER HUBENTHAL.....	2517 Fond du Lac Avenue.	GEORGE MOERSCHER.....	912 Thirty-seventh Street.
			CARL F. BUSACKER.....	2421 Meinecke Avenue.		
SUPERVISOR— Twenty-third Ward,	HENRY A. ZASTROW.....	846 National Avenue.	FRANK HEYDEN.....	753 Mineral Street.	GEORGE A. KNAPP.....	860 Mineral Street.
			WILLIAM C. HOLTZ.....	933 South Pierce Street.		
			FRED J. THOMS.....	445 Sixteenth Avenue.		
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE— First District, (1st, 7th, 18th Wards.)	JAMES A. GRAVES.....	208 Biddle Street.	HERMAN H. HEILBRON.....	398 Bartlett Street.	DAVID WHITE.....	815 Newhall Street.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE— Second District, (2d, 16th Wards.)			FLORIAN J. RIES.....	249 Twentieth Street.	CHARLES ZAINER.....	1812 Coldspring Avenue.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE— Third District, (3d Ward.)	J. MATTHEW MURRAY.....	153 Buffalo Street.			FRED C. SOLL.....	148 Huron Street.
	HARRY M. SHEETS.....	227 Wisconsin Street.				
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE— Fourth District, (4th, 16th Wards.)	EDWARD J. BURKE.....	1221 Clybourn Street.	ALBERT C. EHLMAN.....	122 Nineteenth Street.		
	WILLIAM A. HART.....	97 Eleventh Street.	EDWARD A. KENNA.....	730 Clybourn Street.		
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE— Fifth District, (5th Ward.)	MICHAEL B. SHERIDAN.....	474 Grove Street.			HELMUTH SCHWARTZ.....	340 First Avenue.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE— Sixth District, (6th, 13th, 21st Wards.)	ALBERT O. RUNKEL.....	101 Burleigh Street.	JOHN H. KOENIG.....	579 Fourth Street.	RICHARD ELSNER.....	140 North Avenue.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE— Seventh District, (8th, 23d Wards.)	JAMES J. SEELEY.....	611 Mineral Street.	FREDERICK B. HUCHTING.....	866 South Pierce Street.	GEORGE L. TEWS.....	378 First Avenue.
			WILLIAM H. TAFF.....	389 Twenty-seventh Avenue.		
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE— Eighth District, (9th, 19th, 22d Wards.)	WILLIAM G. MERGENER.....	2719 North Avenue.			RICHARD A. BEYER.....	339 Twenty-eighth Street.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE— Ninth District, (10th, 20th Wards.)	FRIEDERICH W. HENNINGFELD.....	616 Eleventh Street.	CHARLES F. WINKELMANN.....	1239 Twenty-seventh Street.	CARL P. DIETZ.....	743 Sixteenth Street.
	FRANCIS J. BORCHARDT.....	509 Second Avenue.			JOSEPH E. CORDS.....	513 Grove Street.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE— Tenth District, (11th, 12th, 14th Wards.)	FRANCIS B. GRAMS.....	566 Becher Street.				
	LOUIS M. KOTECKI.....	634 Fifth Avenue.				
	JOHN H. SZYMAREK.....	783 Windlake Avenue.				
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE— Eleventh District, (17th Ward.)			HENRY G. DISCH.....	626 Otjen Street.	JOHN C. KRAMER.....	397 Howell Avenue.
CONSTABLE— First District, (1st, 7th, 18th Wards.)	DANIEL McEVoy.....	564 Stowell Avenue.	AUGUST H. BEINGS.....	470 Farwell Avenue.	ELI J. MOODY.....	345 Bellevue Place.
CONSTABLE— Second District, (2d, 16th Wards.)	WILLIAM MCCARTHY.....	830 Eighth Street.	JOHN POKRIEFKE, JR.....	1806 Chestnut Street.	PAUL MAY.....	620 Chestnut Street.
CONSTABLE— Third District, (3d Ward.)	JOHN J. HOYE.....	227 Jackson Street.			JOHN EASTER.....	269 Jefferson Street.
CONSTABLE— Fourth District, (4th, 16th Wards.)	PETER H. DOWNEY.....	231 Wells Street.				
	MARTIN E. FLEMING.....	423 Wells Street.				
	CHARLES A. RODDIS.....	527 Wells Street.				
CONSTABLE— Fifth District, (5th Ward.)	WILLIAM SMITH.....	238 1/2 Hanover Street.			CHARLES OLSON.....	220 First Avenue.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



# The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET.  
Telephone Main 1742.



The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, at First Germania Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Cedar.

## OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary  
FREDERICK HEATH, 345 North St., Sec. Secretary  
HENRY HOPPE, 2419 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary  
WILLIAM ACKER, 306 Washington St., Treasurer  
M. WEISZEL, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, Frank J. Weber, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Ed. Deuss, Secretary, 1815 Kneeland Ave.; Edw. Besenberger, J. J. Handley, W. S. Fischer, James Sheehan, Emil Brodke, W. Coleman. Meets half hour previous to sessions of Council.

## COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: Wm. Schwab, Thos. Feeley, Joe Wittman, F. E. Neuman, Wm. Griebling.  
LEGISLATION AND LAWS: Chas. Dipple, Frederic Heath, F. J. Weber, Fred. Stearns, Geo. Knapp.  
GRANDFATHER AND ARBITRATION: Robt. Koltz, Wm. Preks, W. Hinkforth, Jas. Hendricks, Martin Gorki.  
SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Tava, F. J. Weber, Albert Plata.  
NOMINATIONS: J. J. Handley, Wm. Griebling, Fred. Stearns, Adolph Neumann, Edw. Besenberger.  
LABEL SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. W. J. Griffin, Secretary, 418 State Street; John Heiberg, Chairman.  
BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State Street. F. L. Witters, Secretary, 318 State Street; Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

## ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

### Federated Trades Council.

Meeting of March 7, 1906.—Bro. Griebling in the chair; Bro. Grassie chairman.

New delegates seated from Brewery workers No. 9, Steam Engineers, Shipwrights, Joiners and Carpenters, Upholsterers, Brass Molders, Glass Bottle Blowers, Waiters (new), Millwrights, Carriage and Wagon Workers.

Bro. H. J. Newman of the Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 4, Chicago, was granted the floor and asked credentials to visit the local unions in the interests of the victims of the famous Gilhooly case in Chicago, in which he and the others under sentence wish to make an appeal to a higher court. The case took 103 days in all for trial and

was very expensive to the unions and the defendants.

On motion Bro. Newman was given credentials to visit the affiliated unions.

Executive Board. Board recommended that Marine Cooks be reinstated on payment of three month back dues. Communication from A. F. of L. urging greater efforts in behalf of union label and union made goods, was referred to Label Section. The board recommended compliance with request from the Milwaukee Tuberculosis Commission that a committee of three be appointed to act with the commission in arranging the Tuberculosis Exhibit, when it reaches the city. Communication in regard to union made potato sacks was referred to State Federation of Labor. Communication from Bridge City

Lodge of Machinists relative to strike at Loganport, Ind. was referred to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. Communication from A. F. of L. on the Urgent Deficiency Bill. Board recommended that secretary write letter of protest in relation to its clause repealing the eight-hour law. Board recommended that treasurer give bond of \$200 to the Building Trades Section for the money of section he holds. Communication from Carriage and Wagon Workers referred to Grievance Committee. Board recommended that a committee of five be appointed in response to request from city clerk that council be represented at a hearing on the proposed telephone franchises. Report of Executive Board concurred in.

The council then appointed Bros. Heath, Sheehan and Hamman as a committee to act with the Tuberculosis Commission, and Bros. Handley, Sheehan, Berner, Reichert and Griebling to act on telephone franchises.

A complaint from the Journeymen Tailors relative to Aug. Rolin, 264 West Water st., who had violated his contract with the union, was referred to the business agent.

Building Trades Section reported the election of a new organization committee consisting of Bros. H. Raasch, J. Packard, Wm. Coleman and G. Rampert.

Label Section. List of firms carrying union goods was read to section. Report made on hotels for coming convention of Coopers. Workmen warned that certain dealers are using labels taken off of overalls to sew into non-union clothing. Report approved.

Delegate Grass moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions on the high-handed arrest of the leaders of the Western Miners' organization. Amended

to consist of three members. Carried. Sheehan, Heath, Besenberger, appointed.

Label Section asked that council provide it with larger meeting place. Laid over to next meeting.

Receipts for evening \$52.75; Disbursements \$83.00.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec'y.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Following are the meetings to be held by the various branches next week.

MONDAY, March 12.

County Central Committee meets at Giljohann's Hall, 274 West Water st., Carl P. Dietz, Sec'y, 748 16th st., Jacob Hunger, Treasurer, 320 Reservoir ave.

TUESDAY, March 13.

1st Ward Branch meets at 8:00 P. M., at 836 North Water street. Richard M. Schmitt, sec'y, 836 North Water st.

10th Ward Branch meets at Wisconsin Hall, cor. 12th and Lee sts., P. E. Keller, sec'y, 814 14th st.

21st Ward Branch meets at Wegner's hall, cor. Buffum and Chambers sts. Chas. Kanter, Sec'y, 1419 9th st.

Cudahy Branch meets at B. Farrell's residence, Cudahy, Wis. B. Farrell, sec'y.

South Milwaukee Branch meets at Alb. Bittmann, Box 238, South Milwaukee, Wis., Alb. Bittmann, secretary.

WEDNESDAY, March 14th.

19th Ward Branch meets at Ecklemann's hall, 3109 Lisbon ave. Louis Baier, Sec'y 463 29th st.

THURSDAY, March 15.

4th Ward Branch meets at room 414, Germania Bldg. Chas. Fink, 126 Miller Bldg., sec'y.

5th Ward Branch meets at 8:00 P. M., 382 Minsko ave., Fred. Witte, 469 Greenbush st., sec'y.

9th Ward Branch meets at 1216

Cherry st., R. Schuffenhauer, 409 18th st. sec'y.

14th Ward Branch meets at Schacht's hall, 12th and Lincoln aves., Jac. Reidenbach, sec'y, 776 6th av.

Town Milwaukee Branch meets at Teutonia and Kent aves., formerly Lehmann's E. H. Adolph Schulz, sec'y, R. R. 7, Sta. C. Town of Milwaukee.

Layton Park Branch meets at Dieterich's hall, cor. 24th and Lincoln aves., R. Wall, sec'y, 993 28th ave.

FRIDAY, March 16.

13th Ward Branch meets at cor. 3rd and Wright sts. Hy. Teetzen, sec'y, 906 Holton st.

20th Ward Branch meets at Guetzlaff's hall, cor. Teutonia ave. and Clarke st. J. Knepprath, sec'y, 1139 24th st.

22nd Ward Branch meets at Nic. Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave. Geo. Moerschel, sec'y, 912 37th st.

SATURDAY, March 17.

Jewish Branch No. 1 meets at 427 4th st. S. Franklin, sec'y, 1102 Walnut st.

Finnish Branch of Milwaukee meets at The Socialist Home, 382 Washington st.

Social-Democratic Meetings.

A partial list so far as arranged up to March 7.

SATURDAY, March 10:

New Columbia Hall, near Crystal Lane. Speakers: F. W. Relfield, E. D. Deuss.

Town of Milwaukee, Hopkins road and 25th st. Speakers: Carl P. Dietz, Emil Seidel.

Michalski's Hall, cor. Maple and Grove sts. Speakers: R. Buech, Max Grass, (ward candidates S. D. P.) F. Jonas, S. M. Sokolowski (Polish).

SUNDAY, March 11:

Klinger's Hall, 3rd and Walnut

## WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

### OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD:

FRANK GAUTHIER, 601 5th Ave. E., Ashland, Wis.  
WALTER W. BRITTON, 55 Oregon Street, Kenosha, Wis.  
W. E. SPIRRO, 103 So. 11th Street, La Crosse, Wis.  
J. J. HANDLEY, 396 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.  
BURT F. TOMLINSO, 407 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## GENERAL OFFICERS:

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.  
FRED'K. BROCKHAUSEN, Sec'y-Treas., 853 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

## Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.  
The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis.  
The F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.  
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis.  
Manufacturers of bath tissue and paper supplies.  
Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 123-124 2nd St. Milwaukee, Wis.  
The Radiant Home Linen Store, Milwaukee.  
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.  
The Oswald Jager Bakery, Milwaukee.  
Carpenter-Schies Bakery, Milwaukee.  
The P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco.  
The Janesville Clothing Co., Janesville, Wis.  
The Black & Gerner Co., Manufacturers of the Radiant Home Linen Store, Milwaukee.  
The Cargill Coal Co., of Green Bay, Casey & Siroen-Renter Co., Merchants Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

SATURDAY, March 31:  
West Side Turner Hall, 4th st. betw. Prairie and State. Speaker: W. T. Mills.

SUNDAY, April 1:  
Bruemmer's Hall, 11th ave and Washington st. Speakers: W. A. Arnold, H. E. Briggs.  
Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave. Speaker: W. T. Mills, 2:30 p. m.  
Lincoln Hall, 6th and Grand ave. Speaker: W. T. Mills, 8 p. m.  
Newmann's Hall, Pearl and Mitchell at 2:30 p. m. Speaker: E. T. Melms.

MONDAY, April 2:  
Schmidt's Hall, 21st ave. and Rogers st. Speaker: F. T. Melms.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.  
Please address all matters concerning meetings and speakers to Carl D. Thompson, 3/4 Sixth st.

TUESDAY, March 13:  
Kaiser's Hall, 11th ave. Speakers: T. Feeley, F. W. Relfield.

WEDNESDAY, March 14:  
Krollmann's Hall, 4th and Lapham. Speakers: E. T. Melms, Freie Gemeinde Hall, 274 4th st. Speakers: Wm. A. Arnold, H. E. Briggs, Emil Seidel.

FRIDAY, March 16:  
Rolloff's Hall, 28th and Scott sts. Speakers: H. E. Briggs, T. Jonas.  
Cudahy. Speakers: Carl D. Thompson, Frederic Heath.

SUNDAY, March 18:  
Bruemmer's Hall, 11th ave. and Washington. Speakers: C. D. Thompson, F. W. Relfield.

## LIST OF CANDIDATES—Continued From Preceding Page.

DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN			SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC		
	NAME.	STREET ADDRESS.		NAME.	STREET ADDRESS.		NAME.	STREET ADDRESS.
CONSTABLE—Sixth District, (6th, 13th, 21st Wards.)	HARRY B. RAYMOND.....	220 Sherman Street.					ARTHUR GARDNER.....	1419 Holton Street.
CONSTABLE—Seventh District, (8th, 23d Wards.)			OSCAR B. SCHWEMER.....	311 Eighteenth Avenue.		FRANK KORSCH.....	469 Fourth Avenue.	
CONSTABLE—Eighth District, (9th, 19th, 22d Wards.)			AUGUST SEITZ.....	573 National Avenue.				
CONSTABLE—Ninth District, (10th, 20th Wards.)			LYMAN A. SOULE.....	471 Park Street.				
CONSTABLE—Tenth District, (11th, 12th, 14th Wards.)	ROMAN CZECHORSKI.....	487 Mitchell Street.	HENRY ZWINGMANN.....	3002 Lisbon Avenue.		JOHN BREEN.....	2719 North Avenue.	
	VINCENT GAWIN.....	482 Burnham Street.	ADOLF J. KUEHLHORN.....	1213 Eighteenth Street.		HERMAN KANITZ.....	2116 Fond du Lac Avenue.	
	MICHAEL PALCEYKOWSKI.....	1101 Second Avenue.				JULIUS SCHLAACK.....	1055 Forest Home Avenue.	
CONSTABLE—Eleventh District, (17th Ward.)			CHARLES H. HEYER.....	147 Logan Avenue.		FRED W. BEHLING.....	231 Howell Avenue.	

The said primary election will be held at the regular polling places in each precinct, and the polls will be open from six o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening. The polling booths in the various precincts in the several wards are located as follows:

<p><b>FIRST WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located at the junction of Ogden avenue and North Water street.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Jefferson street, 100 feet south of Lyon street.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the west side of Cass street, 200 feet south of Lyon street.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the corner of Franklin and Lyon streets.</p> <p><b>SECOND WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the southwest corner of Fifth and Poplar streets.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the southwest corner of Fourth and Prairie streets.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the southeast corner of Seventh and State streets.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the west side of Tenth street, 50 feet south of Winnebago street.</p> <p>Fifth Precinct—Booth located on the northwest corner of Tenth and State streets.</p> <p><b>THIRD WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the southwest corner of Huron and Jefferson streets (Huron street side).</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Buffalo streets.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the southwest corner of Huron and Van Buren streets (Huron street side).</p> <p><b>FOURTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Fourth street, 75 feet south of Grand avenue.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the northeast corner of Grand avenue and Sixth street.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the north side of Clybourn street, about 25 feet east of Sixth street.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the southwest corner of Grand avenue and Eighth street.</p> <p>Fifth Precinct—Booth located on the northwest corner of Twelfth street and Grand avenue.</p>	<p><b>FIFTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the northwest corner of Clinton and Oregon streets.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the northwest corner of Florida and Greenbush streets.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on Hanover street, about 75 feet north of Walker street.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the north side of Washington street, midway between Clinton and Reed streets.</p> <p>Fifth Precinct—Booth located on the south side of Madison street, midway between Reed and Hanover streets.</p> <p><b>SIXTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Fifth street, 150 feet north of Cherry street.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Fifth street, northeast corner of Reservoir avenue.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the northwest corner of Fifth and Lloyd streets.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the northwest corner of First and Lloyd streets.</p> <p>Fifth Precinct—Booth located on the south side of Sherman street, west of alley between First and Second streets.</p> <p>Sixth Precinct—Booth located on the north side of Lloyd street, midway between Booth and Holton streets.</p> <p><b>SEVENTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the southeast corner of Market and Biddle streets.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Biddle streets.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the southeast corner of Biddle and Marshall streets.</p> <p><b>EIGHTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on Fourth avenue, between Park and South Pierce streets.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Second avenue, 100 feet north of Washington street.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the northeast corner of Fifth</p>	<p>avenue and Washington street.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on Ninth avenue, midway between Washington and Scott streets.</p> <p><b>NINTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the northwest corner of Central avenue and Ninth street.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the northwest corner of Galena and Thirteenth streets.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Fifteenth street, in front of lot 3, block 12.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Cherry streets.</p> <p>Fifth Precinct—Booth located on the northwest corner of Walnut and Nineteenth streets.</p> <p>Sixth Precinct—Booth located on the north side of Brown street, midway between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.</p> <p><b>TENTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on Ninth street, between Wine and Harrison streets.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on Thirteenth street, about 100 feet south of Wine street.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on Lloyd street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on Tenth street, between Garfield avenue and Lloyd street.</p> <p>Fifth Precinct—Booth located on Lee street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.</p> <p>Sixth Precinct—Booth located on Melnecke avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.</p> <p><b>ELEVENTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the west side of Third avenue, 100 feet south of Lapham street.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the west side of Fifth avenue, near Lapham street.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Ninth avenue, between Mitchell and Lapham streets.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Fifteenth avenue, south of Arthur street.</p> <p>Fifth Precinct—Booth located</p>	<p>on the east side of Nineteenth avenue, between Lapham and Mitchell streets.</p> <p>Sixth Precinct—Booth located on the south side of Burnham street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues.</p> <p>Seventh Precinct—Booth located on the southeast corner of Twentieth avenue and Becher street.</p> <p><b>TWELFTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Reed street, midway between Lapham and Mitchell streets.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Grove street, midway between Lapham and Mitchell streets.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the west side of Greenbush street, midway between Mitchell and Maple streets.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Grove street, midway between Becher and Rogers streets.</p> <p>Fifth Precinct—Booth located on the south side of South Bay street, about 150 feet east of Kinickinnic avenue.</p> <p><b>THIRTEENTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Sixth street, midway between Wright and Clarke streets.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Fourth street, midway between Wright and Clarke streets.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the east side of First street, midway between Wright and Clarke streets.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Richards street, midway between Wright and Clarke streets.</p> <p>Fifth Precinct—Booth located on the east side of North Pierce street, midway between Wright and Clarke streets.</p> <p>Sixth Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Humboldt avenue, midway between Wright and Clarke streets.</p> <p><b>FOURTEENTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Third avenue,</p>	<p>100 feet south of Rogers street.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the south side of Rogers street, 100 feet east of Seventh avenue.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the west side of Tenth avenue, 100 feet north of Becher street.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the west side of Twelfth avenue, 100 feet south of Becher street.</p> <p>Fifth Precinct—Booth located on the west side of American avenue, 100 feet north of Windlake avenue.</p> <p>Sixth Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Fourth avenue, 100 feet north of Clarence street.</p> <p><b>FIFTEENTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the west side of Fifteenth street, 100 feet north of State street.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the southeast corner of Sixteenth street and Cold Spring avenue (Cold Spring avenue side).</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the southwest corner of Twenty-second street and Cold Spring avenue (Cold Spring avenue side).</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the northeast corner of Twenty-first and State streets (Twenty-first street side).</p> <p>Fifth Precinct—Booth located on the southwest corner of Thirty-third and Chestnut streets (Chestnut street side).</p> <p><b>SIXTEENTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the west side of Fifteenth street, 100 feet south of Grand avenue.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Twentieth street, 100 feet south of Grand avenue.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Twenty-sixth street, 100 feet south of Grand avenue.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Thirty-second street, 100 feet south of Sycamore street.</p> <p><b>SEVENTEENTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the southwest corner of</p>	<p>Howell avenue and Smith street.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the northwest corner of Lenox street and Potter avenue.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the public school ground on Bishop avenue, between Russell and Pryor avenues.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Grove street, midway between Chase street and Lincoln avenue.</p> <p><b>EIGHTEENTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the southwest corner of Hamilton and Astor streets.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the north side of Hamilton street, midway between Sobieski street and Warren avenue.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the southwest corner of Farwell avenue and Irving place.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the northeast corner of Greenwich street and Murray avenue.</p> <p>Fifth Precinct—Booth located on the southeast corner of Oakland avenue and Folsom place.</p> <p>Sixth Precinct—Booth located on the southeast corner of Downer avenue and Folsom place.</p> <p><b>NINETEENTH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the northwest corner of Twenty-four and One-half and Cherry streets.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the northwest corner of Twenty-four and One-half street and Lisbon avenue.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the west side of Twenty-ninth street, about 100 feet north of Galena street.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the corner of Thirty-second and Walnut streets.</p> <p><b>TWENTIETH WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the north side of Center street, 100 feet west of Eighth street.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Twelfth street, 100 feet, more or less, south of Center street.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Seventeenth street, 75 feet, more or less, south of Center street.</p>	<p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the west side of Fifteenth street, 50 feet south of Hopkins street.</p> <p>Fifth Precinct—Booth located on the west side of Twenty-second street, about 50 feet north of Locust street.</p> <p>Sixth Precinct—Booth located on the north side of Clarke street, 50 feet west of Twenty-fourth street.</p> <p><b>TWENTY-FIRST WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Third street, midway between Locust and Chambers streets.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Holman street, midway between Locust and Chambers streets.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the west side of Richards street, about 150 feet south of Concordia avenue.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the northwest corner of Concordia avenue and Sixth street.</p> <p><b>TWENTY-SECOND WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on the southeast corner of Twenty-four and One-half and Lloyd streets.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the southeast corner of Twenty-eighth and Elm streets.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the southwest corner of Twenty-sixth street and Meinecke avenue.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth and Elm streets.</p> <p>Fifth Precinct—Booth located on Thirty-fourth street, at the south line of Wright street.</p> <p><b>TWENTY-THIRD WARD.</b></p> <p>First Precinct—Booth located on Washington street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth avenues.</p> <p>Second Precinct—Booth located on the southwest corner of Sixteenth avenue and Mineral street.</p> <p>Third Precinct—Booth located on the northeast corner of Twentieth avenue and Mineral street.</p> <p>Fourth Precinct—Booth located on the northeast corner of National and Shea avenues.</p>
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In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 10th day of March, A. D. 1906.

[Seal]

EDWIN HINKEL, City Clerk.



**DAVIDSON**  
The dramatic event of the season  
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday  
March 12, 13, 14.  
**Mr. Robert B. Mantell**  
IN SHAKESPEAREAN REPERTOIRE  
Monday night, King Lear  
Tuesday night, Macbeth  
Wednesday Matinee  
Wed. day matinee, Hamlet  
Wed. night, Richard III.  
ALL PRODUCTIONS ELABORATELY STAGED  
Prices: 25c to \$1.50  
Seats now selling

Three Nights  
March 15, 16, 17.  
Matinee  
Saturday  
HENRY B. HARRIS PRESENTS THE GREATEST SUCCESS ON THE AMERICAN STAGE  
**The LION AND THE MOUSE**  
By Charles Klein, author of "The Music Master" with  
The same cast of notable players who ably assisted in making the recent Chicago engagement the most prominently successful in the history of American theatricals.  
First performance for the benefit of Surgical Ward Helpers; Childrens Free Hospital.  
PRICES: 50c to \$1.50  
General Seat Sale Monday

**ALHAMBRA**  
The Greatest of all Beauty Spectacles  
**HANLON BROTHERS'**  
Spectacular Pantomimic Extravaganza  
**FANTASMA**  
S. HANLONS. Tons of Gorgeous Scenery. Beautiful American Ballet. 100 New Hanlon Tricks. A Feat of Fun. Beautiful Transformation Scenes. Special Vaudeville Features. The Dainty Miss Clara. Theophrastus. Frank Waldman. The Daring Violinist. Thea. Rossi. Offering a Unique Sketch. "An Impudent Scarecrow". 48 People. Special Train Service. Next Week. Attraction Extraordinary. Join C. Fischer in the "GAM 10Y".

DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER NEXT TUESDAY (March 13) OR YOU WILL LOSE YOUR CHANCE TO VOTE! YOU MUST REGISTER IN PERSON. DON'T FORGET THAT.

Knocks for Knockers  
The local political atmosphere has become so befuddled by high-finance slime that the editor of at least one daily paper has turned the work of conducting the campaign over to the reporters, while he devotes his time to discussing foreign-affairs and writing an occasional Socialist editorial.

Well, after all, the man who said that "money makes the mayor go" knew pretty well what he was talking about.

The fact that the Rose machine didn't run quite smooth at first may have been due to the fact that some of the parts needed a little "greasing."

The fact that George P. Miller, the attorney for the local street car monopoly, is now the legal representative of the Milwaukee Southern, has everything to do with Dave's sudden change of heart. Who knows? There might be "something in it" after all.

It really seems too bad, after the earnest efforts made by the Grand Jurors to take Milwaukee off the boodle map. Well, perhaps this is only a sort of a relapse.

Those interurban franchises are pure velvet for the street-car trust. Each passenger coming to the city who desires to ride on the local lines will pay five cents for the first fare, instead of receiving a transfer as now. It really looks as if the Beggs line will be put out of business (?)—and for purely business reasons.

Mr. Business Man, don't let your enthusiasm for "Greater Milwaukee" die out. Shout as loudly as the capacity of your lungs will permit; swing your arms and growl red in the face, and, above all things else, don't stop to think. The professional promoters and the great department store managers are amply qualified to do your thinking for you. But when you "get it in the neck" don't play the baby act and say that you didn't know it was loaded!

According to the Milwaukee Free Press, John I. Beggs is a fit subject for examination by brain specialists. That paper accuses him of having "fired with the Social-Democrats, his sworn enemies." We have never regarded John I. as an intellectual giant, but we are willing to give him credit for possessing at least an average amount of horse sense.

In view of the fact that the managers of the "Greater Milwaukee" circus are heavy advertisers, the sincerity of the daily papers is not a question open to debate.

Some of Milwaukee's would-be legal lights who went into politics for the purpose of establishing reputations are discovering that the Milwaukee common council chamber is a mighty poor place to get the desired results. We don't care to mention any names.

John I. has marched them up the hill, and now he's marching them down again—except those who took a tumble on the way up; and the whole outfit is feeling sore.

Dave/Rose says he's going to tell the truth about the Social-Democrats. As Dave has a reputation for never keeping his promises, we know what to expect. What's the use of telling the truth about us, anyway? We can do that ourselves.

"Yes," remarked the idiot, as he bit off the end of a campaign cigar, "Sherbie objects to having his leg pulled by proxy. He believes in a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull together."

"The aldermen are beginning to open their eyes," says the Beggs organ, referring to the old-party members of the Milwaukee common council. As long as they are under the "Greater Milwaukee" hypnotic spell, however, the "interests" of the city will be amply protected.

John I. Beggs has learned by experience that unsigned advertisements bring the best results.

One daily paper alone within the past three weeks has lost a large number of subscribers because of its venomous abuses of the Social-Democratic aldermen.

**BIJOU**  
JACOB LITT, Prop.  
Starting Matinee Sunday, 2:30  
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday  
"You Liked It Last Year"  
Ramsey Morris' Magnificent  
Scenic Melodrama  
**THE NINETY AND NINE**  
Original New York Production Including the Giant Engine Racing Through the Forest Fire.  
Competent Company of 20 Players.  
Coming March 18, York and Adams in the Musical Farce  
"BANKERS and BROKERS"

**PABST THEATER**  
Direction  
Lois Wachner  
Monday, March 12, Evening at 8:15  
**SOUSA**  
with his glorious band of fifty assisted by  
THREE EMINENT SOLOISTS  
A Fixed Star, Joy of the M. A. Owns our  
Heart. Never grows stale. Refreshing.  
PRICES: \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.  
SEATS NOW SELLING

Twice Daily  
**STAR**  
2:30  
\$15  
Prices  
10c  
20c  
30c  
50c  
Commencing  
Sunday Matinee  
The  
MASCOTS.  
Fri.  
Mat.  
and  
Night  
Next Attraction: COLONIAL BELLES.

**CRYSTAL**  
THE ONLY VAUDEVILLE THEATER IN  
HIGH-CLASS MILWAUKEE  
and his wonderful  
Otto Elephant  
DAILY 2:30, 7:45, 9:30  
ADMISSION 10c, 20c, 25c

DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER NEXT TUESDAY (March 13) OR YOU WILL LOSE YOUR CHANCE TO VOTE! YOU MUST REGISTER IN PERSON. DON'T FORGET THAT.

There is more than one way to compel the corporations to disgorge. There was no use keeping up the belt-line agitation after it had served its purpose. Your old-party politician stands for "practical politics."

Sherburn Becker, the adolescent aspirant for the mayoralty, has already carried on his campaign far enough to show that he represents the lowest and basest political morality. Just now he is openly engaged in buying his nomination at the primaries. He goes about the city laddling out his father's corporation profits to anyone who will submit to be insulted, figuring that there are voters base enough to be bought with a drink. Working people especially should resent his dirty imputation that they are for sale politically.

The daily capitalist papers must take the people for chumps when they think they can make them believe that if the Social-Democrats got in the city would be cut off from further railway connections with the outside world. Railroads are in the line of progress. If the city is unable to build them itself, then private corporations must—but the Social-Democrats will insist that those private corporations COME DOWN DECENTLY FOR THE VALUABLE RIGHTS THEY GET! That's more than the capitalist parties will ever do.

The Free Press is worried because the Social-Democrats voted against giving Milwaukee away to the corporations piecemeal and without return. There's a big difference between giving speculators franchises worth millions while getting nothing for the people in return and standing for the people's right to make a decent bargain, just as Toronto did. Toronto gets enough each year from the street car company to build FIVE SCHOOLS! Milwaukee gets NOTHING! And Milwaukee will continue to be PLUCKED by the private corporations and certain "patriotic" citizens will continue to suck their dividende out of our very veins as long as the capitalist parties and their newspapers continue to run things for the people.

A morning paper last week printed a first page article showing the extravagance of the county board in the purchase of ink. It was shown that the reform school board buys inks at fifty cents a quart, and the claim was made that the county board paid one dollar for identically the same grade and kind of ink. The county board is not entirely a nest of angles, (although the Social-Democrats have frightened away some of the business graft firms of the Greater Milwaukee type, who used to rob the county treasury in a most frightful manner) but in this particular case it is able to show a clear record. For, as a matter of fact, it gets its ink under contract, and pays forty cents for it—ten cents less than the school board pays.

State Secretary's Report for February.

Cash on hand Feb. 1	\$19.15
Dues received,	
1 of Town of Greenfield	3.90
1 of Town of Milwaukee	2.00
1 of Janesville	6.00
2 of Milwaukee	12.00
20 of Milwaukee	10.00
1 of Boyceville	.40
11 of Milwaukee	15.00
2 of Kenosha	3.60
1 of Green Bay	2.00
4 of Racine	6.70
1 of River Falls	.60
1 of Marinette	1.40
1 of Eau Claire	6.20
1 of Cloaom	1.50
1 of Mountain	1.50
10 of Milwaukee	4.00
1 of Manitowoc	7.20
5 of Milwaukee	4.00
Finnish Branch of Milwaukee	5.00
17 of Milwaukee	12.00
8 of Milwaukee	4.00
1 of Pardeeville	.30
1 of Mountain	.30
1 of Ironbelt	3.60
2 of Milwaukee	6.00
1 of Watertown	.60
2 of Superior	8.00
1 of Milwaukee	4.00
10 of Racine	2.00
1 of Superior	5.40
1 of Kewaunee	2.00
9 of Milwaukee	9.20
1 of Green Bay	8.30
2 of Kenosha	1.80
1 of Pacific	3.20
1 of Two Rivers	.50
Watertown members at large	.90
1 of Bayfield	.90
14 of Milwaukee	4.00
2 of Milwaukee	2.00
Sale of leaflets	1.00
Sale of Buttons	4.40
Organization Fund	
Leonora O'Reilly, N. Y.	5.00
A. O. Diehl	.50
On account of literary agency	25.00
Total receipts	\$227.05
Paid J. Reichert, treasurer	\$213.40
Cash on hand Feb. 28	\$ 13.65
E. H. Thomas, State Sec'y.	

"There is no architecture without laborers."—Ribot.

**AT THE THEATERS.**  
DAVIDSON.  
On Thursday and Friday and Saturday, with matinee on Saturday, at the Davidson theater, Henry B. Harris will present Charles Klein's absorbing play of American life, "The Lion and the Mouse." Mr. Klein, who is also the author of "The Music Master," has in "The Lion and the Mouse" written a play that has been everywhere accepted as the nearest to the great American play, for which all have been waiting. Mr. Klein has handled this subject deftly, and in these days of frenzied finance, when the country is ringing with the facts brought out by the investigations into the high financial institutions of the country, this subject can but be one of absorbing interest to the theatergoer.

One of the most important engagements of the present theatrical season will doubtless be that of Mr. Robert B. Mantell, which opens at the Davidson theater Monday night. Mr. Mantell will offer a series of Shakespearean revivals



on an elaborate scale. On Monday he will give "King Lear," a play which presents great obstacles and one in which according to a most efficient chronicler of dramatic topics, Mr. Mantell has achieved his greatest success. "King Lear" will be followed on Tuesday night by "Macbeth," another of Shakespeare's plays seldom seen nowadays. "King Lear" has not been done in twenty years in New York, and when Mr. Mantell gave it at the Garden theater, he created a sensation. "Hamlet" will be given Wednesday afternoon, and "Richard III" Wednesday night.

Mr. Mantell has just concluded a remarkable two-weeks' engagement at the Grand Opera House, Chicago.

**ALHAMBRA THEATER.**  
"Fantasma" will open a week's engagement at the Alhambra Sunday afternoon, with matinees on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This is the very latest and the very best production by the Hanlons. A magnificent company of talent, a galaxy of pretty girls in pretty ensembles and tableaux, in ballets of novel scope: Pico, the clown; Zangali, the demon of misrule; the land of romance and of mystery, these are the essentials of "Fantasma." The transformation of "The Bubbles" is the greatest thing of its kind the Hanlons ever undertook



to place upon an ordinary stage. The week of March 18, will be a memorable one in the history of the Alhambra. At least it should prove so. "San Toy," secured by Manager Hilger, is probably the biggest kind of an attraction offered in a popular priced theater in this city. "San Toy" classes ahead of many of our best and biggest musical productions. The original complete equipment and sixty-five people including stellar lights such as George E. Mack, Edward Bagley, Harry Burcher, W. L. Romaine, Nagel Barry, Fred Huntley, Viola Kellogg, Florence Smith, Mabel Strickland, Dorothy Marlowe and others. It is a Broadway production of the real and complete type. The advance sale of seats will open Sunday morning at the Alhambra box office.

**PABST THEATER.**  
Next Monday afternoon and evening the great Sousa and his band will appear at the Pabst Theater. Seats for this musical treat are now on sale. "The Diplomat" is the latest of Mr. Sousa's creations in the march form and is most eloquent proof that there is not a sign of waning in his ability to invent good, healthy, original melody, group vigorous harmonies, produce striking orchestral combinations, and send shooting through the whole structure that flood of rhythm and vibration that appeal so vividly to

the heart and set it all aglow and quiver.



popularity of the play seems to be on the increase instead of the decline. "Ninety and Nine" offers no impossibilities but while it introduces some startling scenic effects, its action takes place in the State of Indiana in a little village, and the comedy is furnished by the quaint characters of the rural district and it carries with it an atmosphere wherein dwell the big-hearted, care-free country folk.

Monsky & Pincus are the two principle characters in "Bankers & Brokers," the new musical comedy which will introduce Yorke & Adams to the patrons of the Bijou the week of March 18th.

**STAR THEATER.**  
"The Mascottes," is the next attraction at the Star, opening there Sunday matinee. The scenic equipment and other equipment will all be found new and of original design. Matinees daily; ladies' day on Friday. On Thursday night the amateurs will hold forth, the success of this innovation having proven genuine.

**CRYSTAL THEATER.**  
At the ever popular Crystal theater next week patrons will have a chance to see Otto and his performing elephant, an act that has delighted thousands in other cities. The rest of the bill will be of a high order also.

- The Big Concert.  
Following is the program for the concert of the United Socialist Singing Societies, at the North Side Turn Hall tomorrow, (Sunday) afternoon and evening.
- Part I.
- Marseillaise.
  - March, Vorwaerts, J. Herold.
  - Mayr's Orchestra.
  - Wandern, Herm. Schulken.
  - Massenehor, Dir. Wm. Drobegg.
  - Drei Geriebene Jungen, Mannerechor Aurora.
  - Onverture, Concert, F. Mayr.
  - Mayr's Orchestra.
  - Der Bairische Himmel.
  - Socialist Maennerchor.
  - Waltz, Wiener Bon-Bon.
  - Mayr's Orchestra.
  - Heraus, C. Frick.
  - Massenehor, Dir. F. Hein.
  - Der Moderne Zwerg.
  - Maennerchor Vorwaerts.
- Part II.
- Little Johnny Jones, S. M. Cohan.
  - Mayr's Orchestra.
  - Aus der Fremde zurueck.
  - Maennerchor Aurora.
  - Solo for Clarinet, Beyer.
  - Mr. Gus. Ambelang.
  - Normann's Sang, Fr. Kruecken.
  - Massenehor, Dir. Hr. Einfeld.
  - Melusine, Wm. Drobegg.
  - Gesangverein Vorwaerts.
  - Lustige Flugblatt-Verteilung.
  - Socialist Maennerchor.
  - Deutsche Lieder, Tobani.
  - Mayr's Orchestra.

**WATCH THESE DATES.**  
Before making engagements, look at this column. Entertainments are sometimes failures because of conflicting dates.

**Fifth Ward Branch** Schafskopf tourney, Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., every fourth Friday of the month. Cinch parties every first and third Fridays.

**United Singing Societies** monster concert, North Side turn hall, Walnut St., Sunday March 11.

**East Side Woman's Club**, cinch party every first Thursday afternoon, Wirthwein's hall, Seventeenth and Walnut.

**Opening of New Store.**  
Louis Berg, the clothier and gents furnisher of 317 Third st. has also opened up a new store at 824 Third st. one-half block north of North ave. Where he will be pleased to show his many friends and patrons a most complete line of union made clothing and furnishings. Give him a call he will treat you right.

**Dental Work.**  
I wish to announce to the readers of this paper and to all Social-Democrats that I am fully equipped and prepared to do all dental work to your entire satisfaction. All work is guaranteed and prices are reasonable. A host of satisfied customers can testify to the truth of these statements.

Dr. Robt. F. Erler,  
2434 North Ave.

"This resolution of the Socialists is a cut dog," was one of Ald. Malory's refined observations before a council committee meeting last week.

That Neacy is out of the so-called Voters' League does not mean that Handy-man Bell is released from the duty of working off Neacy's personal grudges in the official reports.

**Campaign Fund.**

F. Bonness	\$ 5.00
Balm Frei Hall Collection	14.19
West Allis Branch	1.50
B. F. Ciesielski	2.00
Wm. Meller	.25
M. X. Y.	25.00
C. Lehfeldt	1.00
Gerhardt's Hall Collection	4.10
Wm. Braatz	.25
2nd Ward Branch	9.00
From Treasurer	50.00
13th Ward Branch	12.00

**Go to the Higher Court.**  
Bro. Henry Newman, of Wagon Workers No. 4, of Chicago, one of the men who was on trial in the celebrated Gilhooly case in Chicago, and who now rests under a sentence of five years for alleged complicity in the slugging of scabs at the time of the big Wagon workers' strike in that city, is in the city to secure financial aid for his union, in order that the case may be appealed to a higher court. He appeared before the Federated Trades

The Herald, ten weeks for ten cents.

**..Satisfaction..**  
Nothing is more pleasing to the Customer and Dealer than the above abbreviation; it means a good deal, therefore we use it here as a prefix, why?  
Because we know positively that all our customers get satisfaction from the wear that our shoes give them and therefore we note with satisfaction that they come back to tell us of it. A satisfied customer is what satisfies us and it will always be our aim to satisfy all. Can we satisfy you as well? Try our shoes.

**Lamers Bros**  
SHOES  
354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**March Piano Sale**  
We have purchased for spot cash a number of Upright Pianos at less than 50 cents on the dollar. They are good pianos in every respect. The manufacturer was in need of ready cash and he accepted our proposition.  
Choice of Genuine Oak, Mahogany or Walnut Cases  
sold in Many Places at  
SALE PRICE  
\$300 Clidden Uprights \$150  
\$350 Stodard Uprights \$165  
\$400 Clidden Uprights \$190  
The fine tonal and good action qualities of these pianos are fully guaranteed. Musical Critics are amazed at the big values offered, but all we might say would not be nearly so convincing as a personal call for inspection. See and hear and you will be convinced of the merits of this GREAT SALE.  
Terms: \$10 down and \$5 per month.  
SALE begins MONDAY, at 8:30 A. M.  
STEGER & SONS' PIANOS . . \$325 and up.  
Exquisite Styles and Designs. Square Pianos from \$20 up to \$45—none higher.  
**Steger's Piano House**  
191 Third St., Near Wells St. Store Open Monday and Saturday Even'g

**Beginning at 3 P. M. Sharp**  
**GRAND AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL**  
...ARRANGED BY THE...  
**UNITED SOCIALIST SINGING SOCIETIES OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MILWAUKEE...**  
at the North Side Turn Hall  
Sunday, March 11, 1906.  
TICKETS 15 CTS. AT THE DOOR 25 CTS.

**SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY**  
359 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.  
Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearse in the United States  
FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS \$3.00 CARRIAGES FOR WEDDINGS \$3.00  
TELEPHONE MAIN 2726. 33 OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

**WANTED.** Lady clerk at once, in a grocery store, 375 19th St., City. Council Wednesday night, and will visit the local unions. The attorney for the defendants in the case is Seymour Sredman, who is well known in Milwaukee, and the trial lasted 103 days. The police, under the dictation of the Manufacturers' Association, raided the union headquarters and carried off everything they could lay hands on, in true Russian style.

DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER NEXT TUESDAY (March 13) OR YOU WILL LOSE YOUR CHANCE TO VOTE! YOU MUST REGISTER IN PERSON. DON'T FORGET THAT.

**Printing Plant Fund.**

Vorher berichtet	\$2202.09
A. O. Diehl	.50
Wm. DeLilly, Arlington, Wash.	1.00
Wm. Tews	.50
	\$2204.09

Mass meeting of Sixteenth ward Social-Democrats will be held Wednesday, March 13, at 8 P. M. at Fenske's Hall 29th and Clybourn streets. Speakers: C. D. Thompson, J. J. Handley and W. F. Thiel.

**Perfectly Satisfied**  
with your last pair of shoes?  
Sure they're as good as you thought they were, when you first saw 'em.  
If you are just a 1-i-t-t-l-e bit disappointed in 'em—Try another kind next time. Buy a pair of our  
**\$3.50 Shoes**  
see if you don't say they're worth more than you paid for them.  
All Leathers - All Styles  
MADE BY UNION LABOR  
**The American Shoe Store**  
554 MITCHELL STREET  
MILWAUKEE